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In an Effort to Respond to Robert Berring's Lament on the Death of the Bibliography: A Study of Online Legal Research Guides

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In an Effort to Respond to Robert Berring's Lament on the Death of the
Bibliography:
A Study of Online Legal Research Guides

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Submitted to
Professor Penny A. Hazelton
to fulfill course requirements for Current Issues in Law Librarianship, LIS 595,
and to fulfill the graduation requirement of the
Culminating Experience Project for MLIS
University of Washington Information School
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Librarians traditionally performed four functions. First, they gathered materials. Second, they created records of the materials that were so gathered. As a part of this process, they developed schemes for organizing information so that it could be retrieved. Third, they physically arranged and preserved the materials. Fourth, they distributed the materials to those who needed them.

Robert C. Berring¹

Librarians excel at systemization. We are masters of organizing information in ways that enable *all* users—from the layperson to faculty researchers to future patrons of whom we cannot conceive—to find what they are looking for. In our quest to help people find the law, we have created finding tools by the scores including digests, bibliographies, indices, subject matter compilations, and encyclopedias. While conventional publications by law librarians tend to be subject-oriented in approach (whether the subject is a particular field of law or a particular set of practice materials), in all cases, we produce resources on how to use the publications we have created.

But there is a significant gap in the organizational efforts of librarians. Academic law libraries around the country produce “research guides” on an enormous variety of topics, and though there have been forays into cataloging or otherwise assessing that content,² we do not have a clear picture of the scope of

¹ Robert C. Berring, *The End of Scholarly Bibliography: Reconceptualizing Law Librarianship*, 104 LAW LIBR. J. 69 (2012). Professor Berring suggests that law librarianship needs a new way to project its image given that “the best scholarship in the field of library science was premised on the book.” *Id.* at 81. I propose that the movement of publications to digital formats does not foreclose the essential need for librarianship in the classic sense and that while the best scholarship may have been premised on the book, it does not have to be that way. The best scholarship could be premised on digital publications. Additionally, the fact that publications these days are often born-digital should not deceive librarians into believing the publications are also born organized.

² See, e.g., Crystal Anson & Mary Woodward, *A Survey of Legal Research Guides*, 84 LAW LIBR. J. 543 (1992); Cornell Law Sch. Law Libr., *Legal Research Engine*, <http://library.lawschool.cornell.edu/WhatWeDo/ResearchGuides/Legal-Research-Engine.cfm> (last visited May 16, 2012). Cornell’s Legal Research Engine includes guides from approximately 30 law schools. Email from Jean Callihan, Head of Research and Reference Services and Lecturer in Law, to author (Apr. 9, 2012) (on file with author). See also Univ. of Cal., Irvine, Sch. of Law Libr., *Guide Finder*, http://www.law.uci.edu/library/research/research_guides.html (last visited May 14, 2012) (The Guide Finder searches research guides on the Web sites of Boston University School of Law, Pappas Law Library; University of California, Berkeley, Berkeley Law Library; University of California, Davis, School of Law, Mabie Law Library; University of California, Hastings, College of the Law Library; University of California, Los Angeles, School of Law, Hugh & Hazel Darling Law Library; University of Chicago Law School, D’Angelo Law Library; Columbia Law School, Diamond Law Library; Cornell Law School, Cornell Law Library; Duke University School of Law, Goodson Law Library; Emory Law, Hugh F. MacMillan Law Library; Georgetown Law Center, Georgetown Law Library; Harvard Law School, Harvard Law Library; University of Illinois College of Law, Albert E. Jenner, Jr. Law Library; Indiana University, Bloomington, Maurer School of Law Library; University of Michigan Law School, University of Michigan School of Law Library; University of Minnesota Law School, University of Minnesota Law School Law Library; New York University School of Law New York University School of Law Library; Northwestern University School of Law, Pritzker Legal Research Center; University

this incredible, often essential, research being produced by law librarians. This is problematic for a number of reasons.

The first three reasons relate, of course, to the paucity of time librarians' have available to them.³ First, although there are a number of technological advances that conceivably have made us more efficient, freeing us up to take on new projects or finally wrap up those that have been lingering, we have less free time. Because the technology exists to enable people to respond to inquiries immediately, it is often expected that librarians can (and perhaps should) physically respond immediately—but if everything can be done immediately, it is incumbent upon the librarian to prioritize an even larger number of requests and demands from a wider swath of people.⁴

Technology may or may not make a person more efficient, but organization certainly does. With a complete catalog of online research guides, librarians will have one more tool to enable them to respond quickly to patron requests on a topic, particularly a topic about which they have less knowledge and have had no time to develop a research guide.

Second, librarians are good at collaboration, and different librarians have different areas of expertise they have developed through the years. If research guides are fully cataloged and authorship (whether individual or institutional) is recognized, the most authoritative research guides can be identified,⁵ and those of

of Pennsylvania Law School, Biddle Law Library; University of Southern California, Gould School of Law, Asa V. Call Law Library; University of Texas School of Law, Tarlton Law Library; University of Virginia School of Law, Arthur J. Morris Law Library; University of Washington School of Law, Marian Gould Gallagher Law Library; University of Wisconsin Law School, University of Wisconsin Law School Law Library; Washington University School of Law, St. Louis, Washington University School of Law Library; and William & Mary Law School, Wolf Law Library.). Law Scout comes closest to cataloging all of the legal research guides produced by law libraries (academic and nonacademic). Paul Richert, Univ. of Akron Sch. of Law Libr., *Law Scout*, www.lawscout.uakron.edu (last visited May 17, 2012) (“As of January 23, 2012, this database has been completely updated with current information on subject pathfinders or guides. Eighteen additional institutions with pathfinders or guides have been added. This work is continuing....Law Scout allows use of a very sophisticated search engine/database to provide subject access to all the pathfinders and guides of about 140 law schools and other institutions.”). While Mr. Richert’s work is an invaluable, significant contribution to the collection of research guides, wider knowledge of this work could result in an even more useable resource from which law librarians could draw for their own research guides.).

³ Clearly, however, librarians lacking time is not a new phenomenon. For example, scholars writing about pathfinders in the 1970s noted the increase in workload associated with creating such subject guides. C.H. Stevens et al., *Library Pathfinders: A New Possibility for Cooperative Reference Service*, 34 C. & RES. LIBR. 40 (1973).

⁴ Kelly Kunsch, *The Way We Were and What We “B,”* 21 LEGAL REFERENCE SERVICES Q. 97, 98 (2008) (“I believe that the context of the job has changed.”). Mr. Kunsch notes “a major change in the job of a Reference Librarian—information seems almost immediately available on the web or through other electronic means....” *Id.* at 99. The result of this instant availability of content is an increase in users’ expectations that answers will also be available immediately.

Also, there is the issue with the change in ‘place’—librarians “now toil in a minefield of voicemails, faxes and e-mails” in addition to their accessibility by patrons through the reference desk and the telephone. *Id.* at 100. “The patron’s prior need to physically find the librarian is gone.” *Id.* at 101.

⁵ It is not clear how the University of California, Irvine, School of Law Library chose the law libraries it includes in its Guide Finder, but presumably the choice was made in part as the result

us newer to the profession can stand on the shoulders of professional giants to learn the most effective ways to research a particular topic.

Additionally, regardless of whether a law librarian publishes or teaches in a particular area of law, almost all law librarians have developed extensive knowledge in a particular area. Research guides can evidence that knowledge, and if they are cataloged, (1) those librarians less inclined to publish traditional scholarly work will nonetheless have a means by which they can demonstrate that knowledge more broadly and (2) those looking for (i) peers with whom to collaborate on a paper or project or (ii) potential speakers at conferences will be able to have another handy resource for identifying those knowledgeable in a field.

Third, nothing is more frustrating than putting valuable time and energy into a project and subsequently learning the work has already been done. Duplication of efforts is often a waste of time. If research guides are completely catalogued and analyzed, librarians can more easily contact their colleagues to request permission to build on, duplicate wholesale, or simply link to the work of their peers on a particular topic.⁶

Moreover, if librarians link to each others' work rather than creating new research guides from scratch *and the author of the research guide that has been linked to is aware of this fact*, the linking law library has one link to maintain and the linked-to law library is made aware that it is being relied upon for up-to-date content. Managing pages of links can be incredibly time consuming. If research guides are cataloged and linked to collectively, a librarian's law library may have only two or three research guides to maintain, freeing the law librarian up to enrich the content in those few original research guides while enabling them to have confidence in the accuracy and currency of the research guides of their colleagues.⁷

The fourth issue with the lack of comprehensive data concerning research guides ties into an ongoing concern faced by law libraries: marketing. Particularly with the reduction in or freezing of law library budgets, law librarians are

of the law libraries' reputations rather than an in-depth survey of the guides produced at those law schools. The number of guides produced at these schools, however, may have been a factor. Several of the law libraries have over 30 research guides in their collection, while one (Marian Gould Gallagher Law Library at the University of Washington School of Law) has approximately 176 in its collection.

⁶ See, e.g., University of California, Berkeley, Berkeley Law Library's links to Fordham University School of Law, Leo T. Kissam Memorial Library's *Empirical Research* guide; Los Angeles County Law Library's *California Legislative History Information*; and University of California, Hastings, Hastings College of the Law Library's *California Regulations and Administrative Law*.

⁷ Vermont Law School, Julien and Virginia Cornell Library's (VLS) approach to research guides provides an illustration of what this might look like. Four research guides are listed, but only two are actual guides created by VLS. The other two guides—VLS's international law resource guide in particular—are collections of links to select research guides created by other law libraries. Julien & Virginia Cornell Libr., Vt. Law Sch., *Research Guides and Instruction*, http://www.vermontlaw.edu/Research_Resources/Research_Guides_and_Instruction.htm (last visited May 17, 2012).

regularly encouraged⁸ to promote the work that they do. Increasing library user awareness of the numerous research guides your law library creates can serve as one illustration of the quality and quantity of services your law library provides.

Having a firmer grasp of those guides can also serve as a promotional tool in the law school and legal communities, further increasing the positive attention your law library receives. To look at it another way, if your law library is already creating research guides and similar valuable research tools, it is imperative that you leverage the work you are already doing in order to publicize your law library's role and service capabilities. Ensuring your patrons are aware of your law library's research guides makes practical sense, and if you are aware of the varieties of research guides produced by other law libraries, you may be able to exponentially increase your patrons' research options without spending a nickel.

Finally, online research guides represent the next phase of bibliography. They should be taken seriously by the profession as legal scholarship, but before that can occur, they should be taken seriously by law libraries and the authors of the research guides. Law librarians must address criticisms that online research guides are not legitimate scholarship. Simply because they can be quickly and easily created, particularly with new technologies, that does not mean concerted thought should not be given to ensure the guides are sufficiently comprehensive in scope and represent notable scholarship on a given topic. Developing content knowledge in a particular area such that one's choices in what to include in a research guide are essential.

A. Statement of Intent

Given these issues, this article will begin the process of identifying and organizing all of the online research guides produced by academic law libraries. I have reviewed the law library Web sites for the 200 ABA-accredited law schools⁹ in an attempt to locate and categorize their "research guides" by reviewing what existed and then seeing what trends I could identify. First, to the extent I was able to find research guides on an academic law library's Web site, I counted the number of guides each law library has and have drawn some conclusions based on this effort.¹⁰ Second, I determined that the research guides tended to fit into four categories: (1) lists of legal resources, (2) topically-oriented guides, (3) instructional guides, and (4) miscellaneous guides. Classifying all of the research guides is a lengthy process, and I have included the results for twenty-five of the

⁸ For example, searching the AALL database on HeinOnline turns up dozens of articles written about the importance of librarians promoting the work that they do. Consider also that AALL has even created an award honoring excellence in marketing initiatives. Am. Ass'n of Law Libr., *Excellence in Marketing Award*, <http://www.aallnet.org/main-menu/Member-Resources/AALLawards/award-eim.html#winner> (last visited May 17, 2012).

⁹ Though non-academic law libraries produce research guides, for the sake of scope those guides will not be examined in detail although they do offer valuable illustrations and will be referenced periodically throughout this article.

¹⁰ See Appendix A and Section C.ii.

law schools.¹¹ Third, in an effort to assess what law librarians think is important to include in a legal research guide, I reviewed all of the immigration-focused research guides I was able to identify.¹² Finally, I explore some of the practical issues associated with online research guides in the hope that the great work being created by law librarians is not undermined by the little things.¹³

With respect to my second objective listed above (the four categories of legal research guide) I determined the following: the lists of legal resources are similar to the classic bibliography. Hallmarks include very little analytical text concerning the resources. Rather, any accompanying text is most likely the call number and a one-sentence description of the resource. Lists could be comprised of books, audio lectures, internet links, or CALI lessons available in the library. For example, the publication *Administrative Law: Regulations and Executive Orders* produced by the Ross-Blakley Law Library at Arizona State University, Sandra Day O'Connor College of Law,¹⁴ simply lists regulations and pertinent executive publications then provides links to these documents as well as call numbers and other finding terms. Similarly, *Major Treatises & Hornbooks by Area of Law* developed by the law library at the University of Arkansas at Little Rock, William H. Bowen School of Law¹⁵ lists the major treatises in the law library's collection, provides call numbers, and links patrons to the bibliographic records for each treatise.

Topically-oriented guides are collections of resources with some degree of context, guidance, or analysis written by a law librarian. Rather than listing a single type of resource, topically-oriented guides often give the user at least three or four items per resource type. For example, the publication *International Humanitarian Law* produced by the University of California, Berkeley, Berkeley Law School Law Library¹⁶ provides a very brief introduction on the topic, useful starting points for research in the form of links to other research guides, databases

¹¹ See Appendix B. The guides classified come from schools representing the smallest, largest, oldest, newest, top 25 (according to the 2013 *U.S. News & World Report* survey), and a handful of others. I intend to continue this work analyzing the remaining law libraries' research guides.

¹² I chose immigration-focused research guides for two primary reasons. First, they address federal law, so hypothesized that they would be somewhat uniform in their coverage with little-to-no local focus and, thus, would be a little simpler to compare. Second, in my initial review of the various online research guides, I only found ten—a manageable number for review but still a large enough sample size, I reasoned, to draw useful comparisons. Interestingly, as I dug deeper, searching the Cornell Legal Research Engine, Law Scout, and LibGuides, I almost quadrupled my count of immigration-focused online research guides, suggesting we do not yet have a full-proof method for identifying all legal research guides on a particular topic.

¹³ See Sections D and E.

¹⁴ Ross-Blakley Law Libr., Sandra Day O'Connor Coll. of Law, Ariz. State Univ., *Administrative Law: Regulations and Executive Orders*, <http://www.law.asu.edu/library/RossBlakleyLawLibrary/ResearchNow/ResearchGuides/AdministrativeLawRegulationsandExecutiveOrders.aspx> (last visited May 17, 2012).

¹⁵ Michele Thomas, William H. Bowen Sch. of Law Libr., Univ. of Ark. (Little Rock), *Major Treatises & Hornbooks by Area of Law*, <http://law.uarl.libguides.com/majortreatises> (last visited May 17, 2012).

¹⁶ Berkeley Law Sch. Law Libr., Univ. of Cal. (Berkeley), *International Humanitarian Law*, <http://www.law.berkeley.edu/library/dynamic/guide.php?id=93> (Marci Hoffman ed., last visited May 17, 2012).

that can be accessed by law library patrons, links to primary sources of law including treaties and international cases, digests of international law, selected publications, and even blogs. Throughout the guide, brief commentary is provided such as citation information and tips on using the resources.

Instructional guides tend to be heavy on description and directions with very few resources (like books or Web sites) incorporated. They are how-to guides, and while many fill administrative functions (e.g., the Daniel F. Cracchiolo Law Library *Guide to Finding English and UK Law in the Law Library*¹⁷), these guides most often explain how to use a particular resource. For example, *How to Read Case Citations* by the Young Law Library at the University of Arkansas School of Law¹⁸ and Boston College Law Library's *Using Looseleaf Services*¹⁹ function primarily as primers on legal tools. To the extent resources are identified (e.g., specific case reporters or looseleaf services), they typically serve as illustrations.

Finally, there are a host of law library publications that are grouped with research guides, but which do not fit within any of the three categories described above. The common thread among them seems to be simply that the law librarians determined they would be of interest to library patrons, but they have not been sufficiently developed to fit within any of the other three categories. These publications have titles like *Montgomery Area Libraries*²⁰ (a directory), *Mobile Apps for Law Students*,²¹ *Biotechnology and Genomics*²² (a research portal), and *Legal Links*.²³

Once comprehensive data is collected concerning online legal research guides, perhaps the profession can move as a whole to resolve the inefficiencies

¹⁷ Maureen Garmon, Daniel F. Cracchiolo Law Lib., James E. Rogers Coll. of Law, Univ. of Ariz., *Guide to Finding English and UK Law in the Law Library*, <http://www.law.arizona.edu/Library/Research/Guides/UKLawguide.cfm> (last visited May 17, 2012).

¹⁸ William H. Bowen Sch. of Law Lib., Univ. of Ark. (Little Rock), *How to Read Case Citations*, http://ualr.edu/law/files/2011/03/How_to_Read_Citations.pdf (last visited May 17, 2012).

¹⁹ Bos. Coll. Law Lib., *Using Looseleaf Services*, http://www.bc.edu/content/dam/files/schools/law_sites/library/pdf/researchguides/looseleaf.pdf (last visited May 17, 2012).

²⁰ Thomas Goode Jones Sch. of Law Lib., Faulkner Univ., *Montgomery Area Libraries*, <http://www.faulkner.edu/jsl/library/otherlibrary.aspx> (last visited May 17, 2012).

²¹ This is based on a LibGuide, so a number of law libraries include it. See, e.g., Lynne Lenart, Univ. of Akron Sch. of Law Lib., *Mobile Apps for Law Students*, <http://law.uakron.libguides.com/mobileapps> (last visited May 17, 2012); Univ. of Richmond Sch. of Law Lib., *Mobile Apps for Law Students*, <http://law.richmond.libguides.com/content.php?pid=255811> (last visited May 17, 2012); Vicki Steiner, Hugh & Hazel Darling Law Lib., Univ. of Cal., L.A., Sch. of Law, *Mobile Applications for Law Students and Lawyers*, <http://libguides.law.ucla.edu/mobilelegalapps> (last visited May 17, 2012).

²² Ross-Blakley Law Lib., Sandra Day O'Connor Coll. of Law, Ariz. State Univ., *Biotechnology and Genomics Web Portal*, <http://www.law.asu.edu/library/biotechlawportal> (last visited May 17, 2012).

²³ Univ. of S.D. Sch. of Law Lib., *Legal Links*, <http://www.usd.edu/law/links.cfm> (last visited May 17, 2012); Daniel F. Cracchiolo Law Lib., James E. Rogers Coll. of Law, Univ. of Ariz., *Legal Links*, <http://www.law.arizona.edu/Library/Research/LegalLinks/legallinks.cfm> (last visited May 17, 2012).

associated with multiple law libraries producing multiple research guides on similar topics. Librarians will be better positioned to focus on what makes a “good” research guide, one that users will really appreciate from a content perspective.²⁴ Moreover, if the creators of the content fill this gap and resolve these inefficiencies now, they will continue to hold on to one of the original functions of librarianship: organizing information.

If nothing else, librarians are problem-solvers. The medium does not matter, and in fact, librarians must continue organizational endeavors. As best stated by Richard Danner, “[e]ven in this age of increasingly easier mechanical access to information, there remains a role to be played by the skilled compiler and analyst of a specialized literature who is prepared to create a path for later researchers.”²⁵

B. Definitions and History

Before the Internet, the boundaries between librarian-authored research resources were fairly clearly drawn. Essentially, they took two forms: bibliographies and pathfinders. Bibliographies have a storied history among law librarians.²⁶ One noted hallmark of the bibliography is that the inclusion of items within a bibliography reflect “[t]he elevation of a work into the authoritative canon via the judgment of scholar.”²⁷ Put another way, the inclusion of a work in a bibliography signifies to the researcher that the work itself is trustworthy.

Pathfinders developed as a finding tool for library collections as early as the 1950s.²⁸ They derived from booklists and one source suggests that pathfinders (though not referred to as such) were something in between a formal and an informal bibliography.²⁹ Originally identified as “selective bibliographies” because they incorporated the librarian’s judgment about the quality of the resources, the earliest pathfinders targeted specific audiences and often provided step-by-step instructions concerning how to conduct research.³⁰ The first reference using the term “pathfinder” was in 1972 related to MIT’s Model Library

²⁴ I make observations and suggestions here based on my collection-in-progress, but clearly further analysis is needed. Cf. Angela K. Horne et al., *Do the Outcomes Justify the Buzz?: An Assessment of LibGuides at Cornell University and Princeton University*, research presented on Mar. 12–15, 2009, Seattle, Washington. There is no clear indication that patrons in the study took issue with earlier research guides, so it is difficult to assess whether the switch to LibGuides was truly an improvement or simply the first time patrons were made aware of research guides in general.

²⁵ Richard Danner, *From the Editor: On Bibliographies*, 78 LAW LIBR. J. 1, 4 (1986). See also Peter Ward, *Whither (Wither?) Paper Bibliographies?*, in THE LEGAL BIBLIOGRAPHY: TRADITION, TRANSITIONS AND TRENDS 4, 177 (Scott B. Pagel ed., 1989) (“Electronic systems have raised the ante by making mere compilation an inadequate contribution. Instead, more “authoring” is demanded, from major contributions such as defining the borders of the literature in a subject.”)

²⁶ See, e.g., THE LEGAL BIBLIOGRAPHY: TRADITION, TRANSITIONS AND TRENDS 4 (Scott B. Pagel ed., 1989); Danner, *supra* note 25, at 1.

²⁷ Berring, *supra* note 1, at 75.

²⁸ Carla Dunsmore, *A Qualitative Study of Web-Mounted Pathfinders Created by Academic Business Libraries*, 52 LIBR. INT’L J. OF LIBR. & INFO. SERVICES 137, 138 (2002).

²⁹ *Id.* at 138 (quoting William A. Katz, *Introduction to Reference Work*, 2 REFERENCE SERVICES 111 (1969)).

³⁰ *Id.* (referencing various works by Mr. Katz).

Project.³¹ Pathfinders were defined as “a checklist of references to those basic sources representing the variety of forms in which information on a specific topic can be found.”³²

Among law librarians, they are the classic research publication championed by Professor Berring as a means for building the competency of legal research students.³³ Despite a clear definition at their formal inception, today there are a variety of definitions for pathfinders.³⁴ Regardless of definition, they seem to represent a development in or permutation of bibliographic tools.³⁵

Research guides seem to be simply a variation on pathfinders. Initially thought of as an abbreviated version of the pathfinder, it is possible their development relates uniquely to the changing roles of law librarians. Whereas the classic job description is comprised of essential functions (as Professor Berring notes), modern job duties also typically require specific characteristics (e.g., problem-solving and innovation on the fly).³⁶

Today, with more and more library publications born digital, substance and format norms appear to be shifting or even disintegrating, and the lines

³¹ The term was coined by Marie Canfield. Luigina Vilen, *From Paper to Electronic, the Evolution of Pathfinders: A Review of the Literature*, 35 REFERENCE SERVICE REV. 434, 435 (2007).

³² Marie P. Canfield, *Library Pathfinders*, 8(3) DREXEL LIBR. Q. 287 (1972).

³³ Robert C. Berring & Kathleen Vanden Hevel, *Legal Research: Should Students Learn It or Wing It?*, 81 LAW LIBR. J. 431 (1989).

³⁴ See, e.g., Dunsmore, *supra* note 28, at 137 (“bibliographic guides that arrange in search-strategy order the various types of library resources available for doing a literature search on particular topics”) (citing the *ALA Glossary of Library and Information Science*);

A pathfinder...is a guide to *all* relevant material on a particular subject and is often lengthier than a research guide because it must cover both secondary and primary sources. A pathfinder is also geared to a specific audience or type of user (for example, a graduate student in education) and therefore often is evaluative.

This definition is in contrast to “research guides:”

A research guide begins with an opening statement on the item’s uses and gives the user step-by-step instruction on how to access information contained within the item. A guide to a particular item allows the librarian to highlight all the indexes, tables, etc., that he or she may not have time to discuss in person. The information is often written in brief prose on a single sheet of paper and is intended for general use.

Anson & Woodward, *supra* note 2.

³⁵ See, e.g., Linda S. Maslow, *The Use of Legal Bibliographies in the Modern Reference Room* 60, in *THE LEGAL BIBLIOGRAPHY: TRADITION, TRANSITIONS AND TRENDS* 9 (Scott B. Pagel ed., 1989) (Ms. Maslow distinguishes between evaluative bibliographies and descriptive bibliographies. Evaluative bibliographies are conceivably a representation of the pathfinder (or vice versa): “Evaluative bibliographies guide the reader or researcher with judgments about the level of writing, audience targeted, or quality of the works included. They accomplish this goal by providing critical annotations or ratings for a selective or comprehensive list, or through the inclusion of items in a selective list.”) See also S. Blair Kauffman, *The Future of Legal Bibliography: The Role of Laserdiscs and Computers in Compiling and Distributing Bibliographies* 148, in *THE LEGAL BIBLIOGRAPHY: TRADITION, TRANSITIONS AND TRENDS* 9 (Scott B. Pagel ed., 1989): “Legal bibliography is certainly not on the verge of death, and the electronic age promises to make the role of legal bibliography even more important.”

³⁶ Kunsch, *supra* note 4, at 106: “Even after finding what appears to be valuable information, there is a new twist. Now reference librarians must be able to determine both the authenticity and currency of information they obtain. Formerly, the publication process and its costs generally insured reliability. That is no longer the case.”

between the various finding tools created by law librarians are blurred.³⁷ In fact in surveying academic law library Web sites, the most common practice seems to be to group all types of materials under the heading “Research Guide.”³⁸ Additionally, it is not just bibliographies, pathfinders, and research guides that have made their way on to the law library Web site: a perusal of the sites of 200 ABA-accredited academic law libraries turns up research portals,³⁹ tutorials,⁴⁰ and scores of additional methods and techniques for presenting legal research content.

C. Content

i. General Observations

For users, it may not be necessary to distinguish between the labels bibliographies, pathfinders, research guides, research portals, and other finding tools. For librarians, however, the distinctions could be useful, so long as we had a grasp of what the distinctions mean. For example, one patron’s question may be best answered with a how-to set of instructions, while another might need something more substantive on a specific area of law. If all online finding tools are listed under the heading “research guide,” the librarian will need to know what is in each guide at the outset to direct the patron. Perhaps firming up the distinctions—grouping different types of research guides as subsets of a Web site’s heading “Research Guides,” for example—would make the librarian’s work more efficient.

Law librarians create research guides for a number of reasons. First, a research guide might be created for a specific course such that the guide serves as a handout or lecture notes for that class.⁴¹ A guide may also be created because it

³⁷ See Richard A. Danner, *Issues in the Preservation of Born-digital Scholarly Communications in Law*, 96 LAW LIBR. J. 591, 592 (2004).

³⁸ Other titles include Guides to Researching Law (Katz Law Library, University of Tennessee College of Law, Knoxville), Research Outlines (Chutick Law Library, Benjamin N. Cardozo School of Law, Yeshiva University), Cornerstones (Thomas Goode Jones School of Law Library, Faulkner University), Library Handouts (Alex A. Hanna Law Library, St. Thomas University School of Law), Subject Guides (Hugh F. MacMillan Law Library, Emory University School of Law), and Legal Links (McKusick Law Library, The University of South Dakota School of Law, and H. Laddie Montague, Jr., Law Library, The Dickinson School of Law, Pennsylvania State University).

³⁹ Daniel F. Cracchiolo Law Libr., James E. Rogers Coll. of Law, Univ. of Ariz., *Research Guides and Portals*, <http://www.law.arizona.edu/library/research/guides.cfm> (last visited May 17, 2012); Ross-Blakley Law Libr., Sandra Day O’Connor Coll. of Law, Ariz. State Univ., *Research Guides and Portals*, <https://www.law.asu.edu/library/rossblakleylawlibrary/researchnow/researchguides.aspx> (last visited May 17, 2012).

⁴⁰ Georgetown Law Libr., Georgetown Univ. Law Ctr., *Research Tutorials*, <http://www.ll.georgetown.edu/tutorials/> (last visited May 17, 2012).

⁴¹ Wei Luo, Wash. Univ. Sch. of Law Libr., *Research Guide for the Seminar of International Legal Process: The Crime of Terrorism*, <http://law.wustl.edu/library/pages.aspx?id=1376> (last visited May 27, 2012). Cf. David Brian Holt, Heafey Law Libr., Santa Clara Univ. Sch. of Law, *Transnational Terrorism*, <http://law.wustl.edu/library/pages.aspx?id=1376> (last visited May 27, 2012).

covers an area of particular interest to the author.⁴² Finally, it may be the case that a law librarian is simply responding to demand for research guidance on a particular topic.⁴³ The purpose of the guide often dictates the content (and may dictate the format) of the guide.

Consequently, consideration should also be given to audience. You may want variations in content depending on what you intend users to get out of the research guide and content, and it might be useful to patrons if you group guides by intended audience. For example, University of Chicago has its guides grouped under the following headings: Guides for Law Students, Guides for Non-Law Students, Guides by Jurisdiction, Guides by Subject Area, and Foreign and International Law.⁴⁴ A number of law libraries have self-help research guides for public patrons and practitioners' materials all grouped together with research guides for law students. This approach can lead to time-consuming searches for patrons looking for relevant guides, and it can be especially confusing if your guides do not include introductory comments explaining the intended audience. Most likely as you created your research guide, you in fact had an end-user in mind. Explicitly identifying the intended end-user (or the end-user's research experience level) can make your research guides much more user-friendly.⁴⁵

In contemplating new definitions and trying to assess "what constitutes a modern (i.e., online, i.e., Web 2.0) research guide," I first attempted to group the research guides I reviewed using the classic definitions identified above. For example, I tried to determine what percentage of research guides seemed to be a bibliography or some variant, what percentage were more like pathfinders with lengthier instructions and more comprehensive coverage, and what percentage were more like Anson and Woodward's definition of a research guide. The practical reality is that very few guides are alike in content or format, even within an institution. Regardless of the reasons for the variations (e.g., changes in staff, viral or ad-hoc development of research guides), categorizing requires some semblance of order.

ii. Analysis of the Four Modern Types of Research Guides

The number of research guides per academic law library varies tremendously. Gallagher Law Library at the University of Washington School of

⁴² Claire M. Germain, Cornell Law Sch. Law Libr., *French Law Guide*, <http://library.lawschool.cornell.edu/WhatWeDo/ResearchGuides/French.cfm> (last visited May 27, 2012).

⁴³ Cassie Bruner, Dee J. Kelly Law Libr., Tex. Wesleyan Univ. Sch. of Law, *Public Patron's Guide to Local Legal Aid Services*, <http://law.txwes.libguides.com/content.php?pid=257153> (last visited May 27, 2012).

⁴⁴ D'Angelo Law Libr., Univ. of Chi. Law Sch., <http://guides.lib.uchicago.edu/content.php?pid=67915&sid=501888> (last visited May 26, 2012).

⁴⁵ This is particularly important if some of the resources to which you refer patrons are only accessible by select user groups (e.g., law students or those with university identification cards). If a database cannot be accessed by members of the bar who are not alumni, for example, make a note of that next to the database link and consider adding links to resources with similar content which are accessible to anyone who might be using the research guide.

Law comes in with the most number of guides with approximately 176.⁴⁶ For some law libraries, I could not locate any research guides or they link patrons to the guides of the university libraries.⁴⁷ Several law libraries have just a handful of guides.⁴⁸ Approximately half have 20 or fewer, while the majority (68) has between six and 20.⁴⁹ Fifty law libraries have between 21 and 40 research guides.⁵⁰

In terms of topics, in some respects the data is surprising. Over 60 diverse topics are covered. Research guides cover substantive legal issues of state law, federal law, administrative law, civil procedure, and jurisprudence.⁵¹ Some libraries create truly unique guides on subjects not addressed so thoroughly in other places. For example, Santa Clara has a few particularly unique research guides on topics including Crowdfunding and Accredited Investors, Determining Curtilage of a Home, War Powers Resolution, and Peremptory Juror Challenges and Jury Selection.⁵² Instructional guides address a wide range of law library fundamentals, including loose leaf filing, using HeinOnline, citations, finding United States treaties, and a host of other topics.⁵³

Bibliographies range from the very specific⁵⁴ to the most general of research guides.⁵⁵ Those more general research guides are more like the booklists of the 1950s that suggest books in the library's collection of interest to a particular type of user.

Many law libraries should also consider including or linking to some of the research guides that do not quite fit in traditional categories.⁵⁶ For example, if the locations of other local libraries are something you are regularly asked about while at the reference desk, you might follow the lead of the law library at University of California, Hastings College of the Law Library, which has a

⁴⁶ Gallagher Law Library's guides are organized a bit like an index and some of its longer guides are broken into separate sections such that a completely accurate count is difficult to make. Marian Gould Gallagher Law Libr., Univ. of Wash. Sch. of Law, *Research Guides*, <http://lib.law.washington.edu/ref/guides.html> (last visited May 27, 2012).

⁴⁷ See Appendix A.

⁴⁸ *Id.*

⁴⁹ *Id.*

⁵⁰ *Id.*

⁵¹ See Appendix B.

⁵² Heafey Law Libr., Santa Clara Univ. Sch. of Law, *Welcome to LawGuides*, <http://lawguides.scu.edu/index.php> (last visited May 17, 2012).

⁵³ See Appendix B.

⁵⁴ E.g., William H. Bowen Sch. of Law Libr., Univ. of Ark. (Little Rock), *Elaine Race Massacre Bibliography*, http://ualr.edu/law/library/PDF/Elaine_Race_Massacre_Bibliography.pdf (last visited May 17, 2012).

⁵⁵ E.g., Cassie Bruner, Dee J. Kelly Law Libr., Tex. Wesleyan Sch. of Law Libr., *IL Survival Guide*, <http://law.txwes.libguides.com/content.php?pid=269239> (last visited May 17, 2012).

⁵⁶ One of my absolute favorite research guides was not written by an academic law library, *You've just won the lottery...what next?*, and its title begs the question, "How often does this question come in to the reference desk?" I would be willing to bet it actually is one of the most viewed research guides on the King County Law Library Web site. King Cnty. Law Libr., *You've just won the lottery...what next?*, <http://www.kccll.org/researchhelp/researchguides/lottery.html> (last visited April 8, 2012).

directory of local law libraries, entitled *Bay Area Guide for Legal Research*.⁵⁷ Similarly, Texas Wesleyan's Dee J. Kelly Law Library has a guide titled *Public Patron's Guide to Local Legal Aid Services*,⁵⁸ a quick directory for referring out those questions requiring legal interpretation. George R. Farmer, Jr., Law Library at West Virginia University College of Law⁵⁹ has a collection of software guides for the resources used at its law library. With the changing role of law librarians, a similar guide may come in handy as those in reference (and circulation) have to be jacks- and jills-of-all-trades, particularly in smaller law libraries.

iii. Illustrative Analysis of Immigration Research Guides

Using immigration-focused research guides (which are either topically-oriented or bibliographic in nature) I hope to illustrate what law librarians believe should be included in a research guide.⁶⁰ Thirty-nine legal research guides on immigration have been produced by 38 law libraries.⁶¹ Of those 38 law libraries, 19 use LibGuides. Twenty-one of the 39 guides are topically-oriented and direct the reader toward suggested resources, providing contextual commentary, while the remaining eighteen guides are more bibliographic in nature.⁶² The research guides vary considerably in length, scope, and focus.

⁵⁷ Hastings Coll. of the Law Libr., Univ. of Cal. (Hastings), *Bay Area Libraries for Legal Research*, <http://library.uchastings.edu/library/services/ask-a-librarian/Bay%20Area%20Libraries%20for%20Legal%20Research.pdf> (last visited May 17, 2012).

⁵⁸ Cassie Bruner, Dee J. Kelly Law Libr., Tex. Wesleyan Sch. of Law Libr., *Public Patron's Guide to Local Legal Aid Services*, <http://law.txwes.libguides.com/content.php?pid=257153> (last visited May 27, 2012).

⁵⁹ West Virginia University College of Law, George R. Farmer, Jr., Law Library, *Software Guides*, http://law.wvu.edu/library/research_guides/software_guides (last visited May 27, 2012).

⁶⁰ Clearly more research can (and should) be done to assess what constitutes a "good" research guide. This is merely an effort to draw conclusions based on one particular research guide topic, and it is hoped similar analysis will be done on the other topics for which there are multiple research guides.

⁶¹ Those law libraries are located at Arizona State University, Sandra Day O'Connor College of Law; University of California, Hastings College of the Law; University of La Verne College of Law; Western State University College of Law; Yale Law School; Georgetown University Law Center; Emory University School of Law; Suffolk University Law School; Cardozo School of Law; Cornell Law School; University of Cincinnati College of Law; University of Dayton School of Law; University of Washington School of Law; Washington University School of Law; University of Arkansas School of Law; University of California, Irvine; University of California, Los Angeles; Golden Gate University School of Law; Santa Clara University School of Law; University of Iowa College of the Law; University of Kansas School of Law; Boston University School of Law; Harvard Law School; University of Michigan Law School; Thomas M. Cooley Law School; University of Minnesota School of Law; Creighton University School of Law; University of Buffalo Law School; New York University School of Law; Pace University School of Law (two); Oklahoma City University School of Law; University of Tulsa College of Law; Penn State University, Dickinson School of Law; Roger Williams School of Law; University of Texas School of Law; Marquette University Law School; University of Wisconsin Law School; and Widener University School of Law.

⁶² The topically-oriented guides are produced by Arizona State University, Sandra Day O'Connor College of Law; Georgetown University Law Center; Emory University School of Law; Suffolk University Law School; Cardozo School of Law; Washington University School of Law;

	Topically-oriented Guides	List-Style Guides
Homegrown (i.e., not hosted)	Georgetown Law Library (Georgetown Law Center); Suffolk University Law Library (Suffolk University Law School); Chutick Law Library (Yeshiva University, Cardozo School of Law); Ross-Blakley Law Library (Arizona State University, Sandra Day O'Connor College of Law); Hugh F. MacMillan Law Library (Emory University School of Law); Pappas Law Library (Boston University School of Law); New York University School of Law Library; University of Minnesota School of Law Library; Washington University School of Law Library; Thomas E. Brennan Law Library (Thomas M. Cooley Law School)	University of California, Hastings, College of the Law Library University of La Verne College of Law Library; Western State University College of Law Library; Lillian Goldman Law Library (Yale Law School); Robert S. Marx Law Library (University of Cincinnati College of Law); Marian Gould Gallagher Law Library (University of Washington School of Law); Zimmerman Law Library (University of Dayton School of Law); Wheat Law Library (University of Kansas School of Law); Cornell Law School Law Library
LibGuides (i.e., hosted)	University of California, Irvine, School of Law Library; Hugh & Hazel Darling Law Library (University of California, Los Angeles); Heafey Law Library (Santa Clara University School of Law); University of Iowa College of the Law Library; Harvard Law School Law Library; Pace University School of Law Library (two); Oklahoma City University School of Law Library; Mabee Legal Information Center (University of Tulsa College of Law); Tarlton Law Library (University of Texas School of Law); Widener University School of Law Library	Golden Gate Law School Law Library; Young Law Library (University of Arkansas School of Law); Charles M. Sears Law Library (University of Buffalo School of Law (SUNY)); Klutznick Law Library (Creighton School of Law); University of Michigan School of Law Library; The H. Laddie Montague, Jr., Law Library (Penn State University, Dickinson School of Law); Roger Williams University School of Law Library; Ray & Kay Eckstein Law Library (Marquette University Law School); University of Wisconsin School of Law Library

a. Topically-oriented Guides

Ten of the homegrown guides are something more than bibliographic lists on the subject of immigration: Georgetown Law Library (Georgetown Law

University of California, Irvine; University of California, Los Angeles; Santa Clara University School of Law; University of Iowa College of the Law; Boston University School of Law; Harvard Law School; Thomas M. Cooley Law School; University of Minnesota School of Law; New York University School of Law; Pace University School of Law (two); Oklahoma City University School of Law; University of Tulsa College of Law; University of Texas School of Law; and Widener University School of Law.

Center),⁶³ Suffolk University Law Library (Suffolk University Law School,⁶⁴ Chutick Law Library (Yeshiva University, Cardozo School of Law),⁶⁵ Ross-Blakley Law Library (Arizona State University, Sandra Day O'Connor College of Law),⁶⁶ Hugh F. MacMillan Law Library (Emory University School of Law),⁶⁷ Pappas Law Library (Boston University School of Law),⁶⁸ New York University School of Law Library,⁶⁹ University of Minnesota School of Law Library,⁷⁰ Washington University School of Law Library,⁷¹ and the Thomas E. Brennan Law Library (Thomas M. Cooley Law School).⁷²

Seven topically-oriented research guides have tables of contents ranging from the very brief⁷³ to the lengthy,⁷⁴ while three do not have tables of contents. Two of the ten provide comprehensive, in-depth coverage highlighting the myriad places one could research immigration law issues: Georgetown and Washington University.

Cardozo's content is more similar to the University of Texas' (see below) in that it was text-heavy at the outset and constitutes something more like analysis of the structure and features of immigration law with resources identified via embedded links. In addition to the immigration agencies within the federal government one might easily call to mind (e.g., U.S. Customs and Border

⁶³ Georgetown Law Libr., Georgetown Univ. Law Ctr., *U.S. Immigration Law Research* <http://www.ll.georgetown.edu/guides/immigrationlaw.cfm> (last visited May 17, 2012).

⁶⁴ Suffolk Univ. Law Sch. Law Libr., *Immigration Law Guide*, <http://www.law.suffolk.edu/library/research/probono/immig.cfm> (last visited May 27, 2012).

⁶⁵ Dr. Lillian & Dr. Rebecca Chutick Law Libr., Benjamin N. Cardozo Sch. of Law, *Immigration Law Guide*, <http://www.cardozo.yu.edu/MemberContentDisplay.aspx?ccmd=ContentEdit&ucmd=UserDisplay&userid=10350&contentid=7482&folderid=316> (last visited May 27, 2012).

⁶⁶ Ross-Blakley Law Libr., Sandra Day O'Connor Coll. of Law, Ariz. State Univ., *Guide to Immigration Law*, <http://www.law.asu.edu/library/RossBlakleyLawLibrary/ResearchNow/ResearchGuides/ImmigrationGuide.aspx> (last visited May 17, 2012).

⁶⁷ Ilan Grapel, Hugh F. MacMillan Law Libr., Emory Univ. Sch. of Law, *Immigration Law*, <http://library.law.emory.edu/for-law-students/emory-law-subject-guides/immigration-law/> (last visited May 17, 2012).

⁶⁸ Karina Condra, Pappas Law Libr., Bos. Univ. Sch. of Law, *Asylum, Immigration and Refugee Law*, <http://www.bu.edu/lawlibrary/research/international/guides/asylum.htm> (last visited May 17, 2012).

⁶⁹ Melissa J. Bernstein & Annmarie J. Zell, N.Y. Univ. Sch. of Law Libr., *Finding Immigration Law*, <http://www.law.nyu.edu/library/research/researchguides/findingimmigrationlaw/index.htm> (last visited May 17, 2012).

⁷⁰ Univ. of Minn. Sch. of Law Libr., *Researching Immigration Law*, <http://library.law.umn.edu/researchguides/immigration-law.html> (last visited May 17, 2012).

⁷¹ Wei Luo, Wash. Univ. Sch. of Law Library, *Research Guide for the Seminar on Immigrants' Rights*, <http://law.wustl.edu/library/pages.aspx?id=1353> (last visited May 17, 2012).

⁷² Thomas M. Cooley Sch. of Law Libr., *Immigration Law: A Selective Research Guide*, http://www.cooley.edu/library/_docs/Immigration.pdf (last visited May 17, 2012).

⁷³ Suffolk's table of content covers four areas: Introduction, Government Websites, Secondary Materials, and Primary Sources of Law.

⁷⁴ Washington University's table of contents has seven headings and nineteen subheadings. The headings include Introduction; Federal Statutes, Regulations, and Agency; Legislative History; Congressional Committees; Administrative and Judicial Decisions, WESTLAW and LEXIS, Secondary Materials, and Immigration Resources on the Internet.

Protection, U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement, and U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services), Cardozo also links to agencies that could be considered more incidental: Visa Services and the Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration within the U.S. Department of State; the U.S. Department of Labor, and the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Office of Refugee Resettlement. (Though it has less contextual analysis or explanation, Arizona State University also provides links to numerous relevant government agencies.)

Six of the research guides border on being bibliographic lists by providing a brief introduction to the guide or the area of law, then identifying useful resources available in the law library and online. Of those six, Boston University has the largest number of resources identified.

The research guides also vary in terms of when they were updated last. It is not apparent when Emory's research guide was created or last updated. From oldest to most recent, the guides were updated as follows: Washington University's research guide was created in January 1999 and last updated in December 2005; the Cardozo research guide was published August 24, 2008; NYU last updated its research guide April 8, 2008; Suffolk last updated its guide November 19, 2009; Arizona State University's research guide was last updated June 2011; Boston University's research guide was last updated May 2011; Thomas Cooley last updated its research guide November 1, 2011; Georgetown's site states it was revised and updated in August 2009, and the page was last saved September 23, 2011; and the University of Minnesota last updated its research guide in December 2011.

Identifying authorship also varies from guide to guide. Only five list an author. It is not clear why half of the law libraries do not attribute a research guide to a particular author or authors, but it is interesting to note that LibGuides include features that enable patrons to see pictures of authors⁷⁵ or sort to view research guides by author. In any case, including the author and contact information for him or her encourages users to develop relationships with librarians and enables patrons to send in recommendations, corrections, and updates. It also enables law librarians to reach out to like-minded law librarians for possible collaboration or research suggestions.

In all, each guide covers primary sources (e.g., case law, regulations) and treatises. Where they differ, however, is in the extent to which they direct patrons to government agency and relevant nonprofit Web sites; current awareness resources such as blogs, RSS feeds, and online discussion groups; and forms and self-help resources. Emory's research guide, labeled "For Law Students" in all caps at the top, stands out in this respect in that it reads primarily like a study aid and notably lacks resources practitioners and scholars might find of particular interest.

Cumulatively, the various research guides tend to cite different resources. Presumably this is due to whatever resources each library has in its catalog (citing call numbers and linking to online catalog entries is common) as well as the

⁷⁵ The author can choose to upload any picture or image he or she wants. Some law libraries use their logos, but in those instances where librarians choose their own images, they range from *The Simpsons* and *Mad Men* avatars to photos taken with webcams.

intended audience for the research guide. This lack of overlap may also be attributable to the varying degrees of expertise or experience of the law librarians that created the research guides. Regardless of how one chooses to format a guide, whether by grouping resources by type (i.e., primary, secondary) or format (i.e., electronic databases) or use (i.e., current awareness tools, news), the various authors could all draw from each other in terms of content.

Ten law libraries using LibGuides have a total of 11 topically-oriented research guides concerning immigration: Widener University School of Law Library;⁷⁶ University of California, Los Angeles, School of Law, Hugh & Hazel Darling Law Library;⁷⁷ Oklahoma City University School of Law Library;⁷⁸ Pace University School of Law Library⁷⁹ (which has two); University of Texas School of Law, Tarlton Law Library;⁸⁰ Santa Clara University School of Law, Heafey Law Library;⁸¹ University of Tulsa College of Law, Mabee Legal information Center;⁸² Harvard Law School, Harvard Law Library,⁸³ and University of Iowa College of Law Library.⁸⁴ Of the 11 guides, all are arranged with tabbed links, and 10 of the 11 have introductory comments giving a very broad overview of the topic or describing the purpose of or audience for the guide.⁸⁵

⁷⁶ Brent Johnson, Widener Univ. Sch. of Law Libr., *Immigration Law Resources*, <http://libguides.law.widener.edu/content.php?pid=127637&sid=1095453> (last visited May 17, 2012).

⁷⁷ Stephanie Plotin, Hugh & Hazel Darling Law Libr., Univ. of Cal., L.A., Sch. of Law, *Immigration Law Research Guide*, http://libguides.law.ucla.edu/content.php?pid=43315&search_terms=immigration (last visited May 17, 2012).

⁷⁸ Oklahoma City Univ. Sch. of Law Libr., *U.S. Immigration Law Resources*, <http://law.okcu.libguides.com/content.php?pid=145105&sid=1233709> (last visited May 17, 2012).

⁷⁹ Jack MacNeill, Pace Univ. Sch. of Law Libr., *Immigration Law*, http://libraryguides.law.pace.edu/content.php?pid=35495&search_terms=immigration (last visited May 17, 2012); Lucie Olejnikova, Pace Univ. Sch. of Law Libr., *Immigration Law Information and Assistance*, http://libraryguides.law.pace.edu/content.php?pid=203402&search_terms=immigration (last visited May 17, 2012).

⁸⁰ Tarlton Law Libr., Univ. of Tex. Sch. of Law, *Immigration Law*, http://tarltonguides.law.utexas.edu/content.php?pid=97933&search_terms=immigration (last visited May 17, 2012).

⁸¹ David Brian Holt, Heafey Law Libr., Santa Clara Univ. Sch. of Law, *Immigration Law*, http://lawguides.scu.edu/content.php?pid=117613&search_terms=immigration (last visited May 17, 2012).

⁸² Faye Hadley, Mabee Legal Info. Ctr., Univ. of Tulsa Coll. of Law, *Immigration Law Research Guide*, <http://mlc.utulsa.libguides.com/content.php?pid=206833&sid=1724891> (last visited May 17, 2012).

⁸³ Terri Saint-Amour, Harvard Law Sch. Law Libr., *Immigration Policy and Social Change*, <http://libguides.law.harvard.edu/content.php?pid=53069&sid=389057> (last visited May 17, 2012).

⁸⁴ Donald Ford, Univ. of Iowa Coll. of Law Libr., *Immigration Law*, <http://libguides.law.uiowa.edu/immigrationlaw> (last visited May 27, 2012).

⁸⁵ For example, Harvard's research guide begins "This guide was prepared for students in Prof. Debbie Anker's Spring 2011 class, but can be used by anyone interested in the topic.... This guide is meant to help you find laws and information on immigration and asylum issues; the goal is to provide useful (but not exhaustive) resources." Terri Saint-Amour, Harvard Law Sch. Law Libr., *Immigration Policy and Social Change*,

The Widener research guide has the least commentary, but some directional and contextual guidance is provided. The tabs included are Introduction, Immigration Laws, Immigration Regulations, Immigration Decisions, Immigration Articles, Immigration Legislation, Immigration News, and Immigration Practice Resources. Each tab essentially collects the top research resources by type, but the author has also included commentary such as the following:

Often, legislation and regulations are explained through agency policy memorandum. Finding such policy statements can be helpful in immigration research or practice. Search the ICE [link] website:

The Immigration and Customs Enforcement website contains a wide [sic] array of agency memoranda buried [sic] in their content. Conduct a search of the page for 'memorandum' to pull up their offerings [sic]. Search the USCIS [link] website:

The United States Customs and Immigration [sic] Website posts many of their agency memoranda. Most can be found HERE [link]

* * *

To find a book on immigration law, search the library catalog. Probably [sic] the best way is to run an LC Subject Heading Search on: Emigration and Immigration Law. This search will generate a list of narrower subjects dealing with immigration law, including: United States History and Trial Practice.

Tulsa's legal research guide on immigration is clearly geared toward the novice researcher, though it is not described as such. The explanatory comments within each of the tabs (Home, Online & Media Resources, Print Resources, and Primary Resources) are generally instructive in nature rather than evaluative. For example, under the heading "LegalTrac," which is under the tab Online & Media Resources, the following explanation is provided:

LegalTrac is an index to articles in law reviews, specialty law reviews, bar journals, and legal newspapers. It is the electronic version of the Current Law Index mentioned above; however, it includes more publications than the print index. (Most entries are citations only. Some entries contain abstracts, and a few entries have full-text). Coverage is 1980 to date. Users can search by keyword, subject, author, journal, and date. To access LegalTrac go to our Electronic Subscriptions [sic] page at

<http://libguides.law.harvard.edu/content.php?pid=53069&sid=389057> (last visited May 17, 2012). Conversely, Tarlton's research guide begins by framing the legal issues:

Multiple federal agencies are responsible for managing various functions within the U.S. immigration system. In 2003, the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) was created and charged with the enforcement of U.S. immigration laws. At the same time, the U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) ceased to exist and its previous duties were transferred to and divided between three agencies under DHS authority.

Tarlton Law Lib., Univ. of Tex. Sch. of Law, *Immigration Law*,
http://tarltonguides.law.utexas.edu/content.php?pid=97933&search_terms=immigration (last visited May 17, 2012).

http://www.law.utulsa.edu/library/research/electronic_subscriptions. You may use some of the following subject searches in LegalTrac:

- Emigration and Immigration
- Immigration Law
- Immigration Policy
- United States Immigration and Naturalization Service

In addition to suggesting search terms within each resource, the guide also defines resources, further illustrating the guide's usefulness for users such as first-year law students or public patrons.⁸⁶

The two research guides created by Pace law librarians are intended to complement each other; to facilitate this approach, each research guide links to the other. One is characterized as a "collection of online resources" and groups sources by the following: Laws, Federal Agencies, Legal Services & Assistance, International, By Issue, Region Specific Resources, Online Resources, Immigration Law Research Guide, and Current News. For most of the groups listed, a concise description of what they do is included.

The other research guide addresses substantive law. Presumably this guide is of more use to law students and scholars while the other guide is primarily useful for public patrons and practitioners. The guide addressing substantive law includes these tabs: Home, Primary Resources, Secondary Resources, International Law and Treatises, Federal Agencies, Online Periodicals, Organizations, Forms, Blogs, and Immigration Law and Information Assistance. The guide includes an RSS feed of new titles on this topic being added to the law library. A helpful introduction also provides context for the practice area:

While Immigration Law is statutorily based, it is almost entirely administrative in practice. Applications for visas are made through the Department of State. Employment visas also require application through the Department of Labor. Determinations on residency and citizenship, and refugee status are made by Citizenship and Immigration Services. Undocumented persons are arrested and detained by Immigration and Customs Enforcement a part of the Department of Homeland Security.

UCLA essentially combines the self-help resources with the substantive law resources with tabs on the following topics: Home; Online Government Resources; Primary Sources (broken down by statutes, agencies, and case law); General Secondary Sources; News, Journals & Blogs; Asylum Law; Business Immigration Law; Immigration & Criminal Law; Statistics; Organizations; and Self-Help. Of particular note is a separate box on the home page of the guide highlighting UCLA's *Database Access Guide*. A Guide Outline is also included and functions a bit like a site map on a Web site. This seems particularly useful given the scope of information covered in the research guide. The "overview" on

⁸⁶ For example, under the heading Treatises & Hornbooks, which is under the tab Print Resources, the following explanation is provided: "Another way to get good background information on your topic is to look through treatises and hornbooks which are secondary sources. These sources often explain, analyze, or comment on the law, though they are not the actual law itself." Faye Hadley, Mabee Legal Info. Ctr., Univ. of Tulsa Coll. of Law, *Immigration Law Research Guide*, <http://mlc.utulsa.libguides.com/content.php?pid=206833&sid=1724891> (last visited May 17, 2012).

the home tab focuses less on the legal structure surrounding the subject matter (like the quoted Pace guide) and more on the structure of the research guide. However, “General Information” and “Introduction” headings included with many of the tabs provide guidance on how the law is organized in a particular area.

Oklahoma City University is similar to UCLA’s though it seems a bit more geared towards practitioners and those in need of current events and news related to the topic. The structure of immigration law is explained on the “Getting Started” tab and links to news feeds and updates services are provided there as well. The remaining tabs are Books, Articles and Journals, Databases, Primary Sources, and Other Resources.

Harvard’s research guide is clearly designed for the serious researcher. Its stated audience is students in the 2011 class *Immigration Policy and Social Change*, but the wide scope of materials selected suggests a sophisticated scholar of immigration law would still find something new, interesting, and useful among the materials. For example, the guide directs users to primary sources such as cases on the Web sites of the Executive Office of Immigration Review: Virtual Law Library, the Board of Immigration Appeals (BIA) & Administrative Appeals Unit (AAU) Non-Precedent Decisions, and the Board of Alien Labor Certification Appeals. News and Twitter feeds provide the most current information on issues as they develop, and the links to the Web sites of relevant organizations could aid practitioners or scholars interested in empirical research.⁸⁷ The tabs included are Home, Statutes and Administrative Regulations, Cases, Articles/Law Reviews, Treatises, Research Guides and Helpful Web Sites, Immigration Blogs/Twitter Feed/News, Organizations, Getting Help, and Feedback.

Tarleton Law Library (University of Texas School of Law) and Santa Clara Law Library have created LibGuides that are quite complementary in their approaches. Tarleton’s research guide is fairly text heavy, explaining the structure of the United States immigration system, and including embedded links within paragraphs of text on different aspects of immigration law. Tabs include Overview, Laws & Regulations, Administrative & Judicial Review, Agency Materials, Asylum/Refugee, Practice Materials, and Statistics. No self-help materials are included, and (especially given the tab for statistics) the guide seems more oriented to researchers like faculty.

Santa Clara Law, on the other hand, tends to list groups of research materials by type (e.g., “Looseleaf Materials,” “Books from our catalog (OSCAR),” “Federal Register Newsfeed”) and include a brief analysis of the material. What Tarleton provides in terms of context regarding the law, Santa Clara complements with clear explanations of the resources a patron might use. Santa

⁸⁷ Yale Law School’s legal research guide on immigration law is similar in scope, but it is more like a bibliographic list of sources with no sense that the sources were carefully considered and selected. Interestingly, Harvard’s tabbed browsing and grouping of resources, while similarly bibliographic in nature, makes the research guide feel more like a guide. In other words, the selection and arrangement of the same or similar resources by Harvard creates the sense that the guide is directing the user through the topic rather than generically listing every possible resource available. See Lillian Goldman Law Libr., Yale Law Sch., *Immigration Legal Services*, <http://library.law.yale.edu/immigration-legal-services> (last visited May 17, 2012).

Clara's tabs include Home, Federal Code and Regulations, Administrative Decisions, Practice Guides and Resources, and Arizona SB 1070. The University of Iowa College of Law research guide is similar to Santa Clara's and includes tabs titled Getting Started; Primary Law: Statutes, Regulations, and Judicial Decisions; Secondary Authority; Web Resources, and Study Aids.

As between the homegrown guides and those developed on the LibGuide platform, the most noticeable difference (aside from the method by which authors are identified) is the currency of the information. Also, LibGuides automatically includes a "last updated" notation. While this does not ensure your guide is always up-to-date, it does ensure patrons have at least some point of reference when assessing the content.

b. Bibliographic Lists

The eighteen list-style research guides⁸⁸ regarding immigration law are far more consistent stylistically than the topically-oriented research guides. Almost

⁸⁸ The research guides are as follows: Hastings Coll. of the Law Libr., Univ. of Cal. (Hastings), *Immigration Law Resources*, <http://library.uchastings.edu/library/guides/foreign-and-international-research/immigrationresources.html> (last visited May 27, 2012); Univ. of La Verne Coll. of Law Libr., *Resources for the Justice and Immigration Clinic*, http://lawlibrary.laverne.edu/pubs_jic.php (last visited May 17, 2012); W. State Univ. Coll. of Law Libr., *Immigration Law*, <http://westl.iii.com/screens/immigration.html> (last visited May 17, 2012); Lillian Goldman Law Libr., Yale Law Sch., *Immigration Legal Services*, <http://library.law.yale.edu/immigration-legal-services> (May 17, 2012); James W. Hart, Robert S. Marx Law Libr., Univ. of Cincinnati Coll. of Law, *Immigration Law & Policy Research*, <http://www.law.uc.edu/sites/default/files/Immigration%20Law%20Bibliography.pdf> (last visited May 17, 2012); Marian Gould Gallagher Law Libr., Univ. of Wash. Sch. of Law, *Immigration Law Resources*, <http://lib.law.washington.edu/ref/immigration.html> (Mary Whisner ed., May 17, 2012); Zimmerman Law Libr., Univ. of Dayton Sch. of Law, *Immigration Law Resources*, http://community.udayton.edu/law/library/Research/immigration_resources.php (last visited May 17, 2012); Mohamed Nasralla, Golden Gate Law Sch. Libr., *Immigration Law*, <http://lawlibrary.ggu.libguides.com/content.php?pid=286376&sid=2361377> (last visited May 17, 2012); Colleen Williams, Young Law Libr., Univ. of Ark. Sch. of Law, *Immigration Law*, <http://law.uark.libguides.com/content.php?pid=103195&sid=776006> (last visited May 17, 2012); Blake Wilson, Wheat Law Libr., Univ. of Kan. Sch. of Law, *Immigration Law*, <http://guides.law.ku.edu/immigration> (last visited May 17, 2012); Charles M. Sears Law Libr., Univ. of Buffalo Sch. of Law (SUNY), *Immigration Law*, <http://law.lib.buffalo.edu/PDFs/federal/Immigration.pdf> (last visited May 17, 2012); Klutznick Law Libr., Creighton Sch. of Law, *Immigration Law*, <http://lawguides.creighton.edu/content.php?pid=113418&sid=2692452> (last visited May 17, 2012); Univ. of Mich. Sch. of Law Libr., *Immigration Law*, <http://www.law.umich.edu/library/students/Documents/immigration.pdf> (last visited May 27, 2012); Gail Partin, H. Laddie Montague, Jr., Law Libr., Dickinson Sch. of Law, Penn. State Univ., *Immigration*, http://law.psu.edu/library/legal_links/law_topics/immigration (last visited May 17, 2012); Emilie Benoit, Roger Williams Univ. Sch. of Law Libr., *Law Clinic Series: Immigration*, http://lawguides.rwu.edu/content.php?pid=232634&search_terms=immigration (last visited May 17, 2012); Ray & Kay Eckstein Law Libr., Marquette Univ. Law Sch., *U.S. Immigration Law Research Guide*, <http://law.marquette.edu/law-library/us-immigration-law-research-guide> (last visited May 17, 2012); Jenny Zook, Univ. of Wis. Sch. of Law Libr., *Immigration Law*, <http://law.wisc.libguides.com/immigration> (last visited May 17, 2012); and Pat Court, Cornell Law Sch. Law Libr., *Research Sources for Immigration Law at Cornell Law Library*,

all of the research guides include dates reflecting creation or revision dates, and none is older than 2009. In terms of organization, all but one (University of California, Hastings) group resources by type or format. For example, La Verne groups resources as follows: Background Research, U.S. Government Entities & Information, NGOs and Private Organizations, Primary Materials, Secondary Materials, Practice Materials, Other Useful Electronic Resources, and Additional Print Resources.

One thing to consider if you take this approach is this: if a resource is comprised of both background information and practice materials, do you include it in both places in case users do not click through every tab or explore every subject group? The drawback of doing this is that it may take additional time to set up on the librarian's part and could possibly confuse less experienced researchers. On the other hand, the question may be moot as many novice researchers would not necessarily appreciate the difference (if there is one) between what you have identified as secondary sources and "other print materials."

Virtually all of the research guides include links to the law libraries' catalogs and/or call numbers. They also have links to the content itself where available. University of California, Hastings, helpfully includes the following note at the top of its research guide: "Where the title is a hyperlink, the full text is generally available online by following that link."

The biggest difference among the various guides is their lengths. Western State University College of Law, simply lists five types of resources: a treatise, a nutshell, and databases on LexisNexis, Westlaw, and WestlawNext. Similarly, Golden Gate University School of Law lists only around a dozen resources. At the opposite end of the spectrum, Gallagher Law Library and University of Cincinnati School of Law Library have research guides between eight and nine pages in length, and the user must simply scroll down through the pages to review the resources. In all, the average number of resources appears to be approximately 25 for those mid-length guides.

iv. Conclusions Regarding the Content of Online Research Guides

As an initial matter, it is clear that law libraries should know who the audience is for their research guides and explain who the intended audience is at the beginning of the guide. Your library might also consider including its orientation as a subtitle, such as this guide from Washington University School of Law does: *Comparative Constitutional Law - a Legal Research Guide for the Novice and Experienced Legal Researcher*.⁸⁹ Self-help, practitioner, law student, and faculty-oriented guides should differ in the way the material is presented. That does not mean a single guide could not address the needs of all three types of

<http://library.lawschool.cornell.edu/WhatWeDo/ResearchGuides/Immigration.cfm> (last visited May 27, 2012).

⁸⁹ Tove Klovning, Wash. Univ. Sch. of Law Libr., *Comparative Constitutional Law - a Legal Research Guide for the Novice and Experienced Legal Researcher*, <http://law.wustl.edu/library/guides/ComparativeConstitutionalLawResearchOptionsc2010.pdf> (last visited May 17, 2012).

patron, but if that is the approach your law library takes, using a format that enables the various types of patrons to more easily navigate to the section of interest to them is essential. One solution may be to group research guides as intended for beginner, intermediate, and experienced researchers. A patron can self-identify, and the depth and breadth covered can vary according to the patron's experience level.

Hosted solutions can provide value that supplements the content itself. For example, an RSS feed of new titles added to the law library keeps patrons apprised of new developments; it is also one way to ensure patrons make it into the place now and then. Incorporating a Twitter feed or blog rolls can also keep patrons up to date on changes with minimal effort on the law librarian's part. That said, research guides should actually be updated often enough to engage patrons who have subscribed to receive updates lest the research guide be forgotten. Moreover, there does not appear to be a significant difference in the scope of content offered based on whether the research guides were hosted or not. Both forms had standout guides, while both had guides that could be more developed or deleted and replaced entirely by linking to another law library's strong research guide.

While there is some degree of overlap in the resources cited, there are marked differences where law librarians could cross pollinate. For example, the major primary and secondary sources are covered in almost every research guide, but some law libraries draw attention to unique resources patrons may have an interest in. For example, Washington University specifically highlights the United States congressional committees that address immigration matters. A few research guides point patrons toward statistics, but none of the guides that do capture all of the statistical resources available. Boston University has a tab labeled Country Conditions that provides links to a variety of Web sites where a person can find human rights reports and country profiles.

Given the fact that immigration law is an area in which changes are made or discussed with some regularity, many people follow those changes with an interest in the political aspects of the area, practitioners need the most current information, and faculty are likely to take an interest given the opportunities for scholarship related to civil rights, international law, and other hot topics, collaboration and consolidation with respect to these research guides makes practical sense. Moreover, it is somewhat surprising that so few law libraries have research guides on this topic (including the bibliographic guides, there is a total of 39 research guides), and those that cover the topic particularly well are not necessarily the states one might expect (i.e., border states). Having two or three strong research guides on immigration law, perhaps divided by audience, could enable more law libraries to utilize the research opportunities in this field.

Having a stronger sense of the scope of the research guides on a particular topic could aid in development of research guides on related topics. For example, though there are 39 research guides on "immigration law," other guides more specifically address asylum seekers, international human rights, and refugee status. This variation in research guides could reflect the perspectives of the faculty or law librarians at a given school or could reflect regional or political

variations in perspective. If a law librarian is aware of these variations, he or she could more easily incorporate them into his or her own guides or link to those variant guides in the event they are complementary in scope.

D. Issues of Technology and Format

i. Hosting: Homegrown or Something Else?

A fair amount of thought has been given to formatting and technology with respect to research guides.⁹⁰ Apart from the content question, libraries are confronted with the conundrum of whether to host the guides themselves or use a hosted solution. Self-hosted guides seem to most often entail posting a pdf of a born-print guide, but law librarians have expressed frustration at the technological bottleneck self-hosting produces.⁹¹ Needless to say, the good news is that law librarians have options.

LibGuides is the most commonly used hosted solution embraced by law libraries.⁹² The software was introduced in 2007 and provides a standard format comprised of tabs and customizable boxes. Users can start with a template (either of their own creation or from another LibGuides user or institution's template. For approximately \$900–\$3,000 annually,⁹³ LibGuides enables you to collect usage statistics and customize the color, font, and header. While LibGuides offer a wide variety of Web 2.0 features (e.g., RSS feeds, videos, polls, and widgets), that is not necessarily how law librarians are using them.⁹⁴

On the other hand, those law libraries that seem to use LibGuides most effectively often seem to have a law librarian newer to the profession who has content ideas galore and simply needs a quick and easy vehicle for sharing that rich content. For example University of Arkansas School of Law Young Law Library and Florida State University (FSU) College of Law Research Center both have research guides on engaging topics that reflect an empathy with law students

⁹⁰ See, e.g., Elizabeth Farrell, Tom Boone, & Sarah Glassmeyer, *Research Guides 2.0: Creating Guides that Patrons Love with Less Hassle*, research presented on July 12, 2010, Denver, Colorado (discussing LibGuides, Drupal (<http://drupal.org/>), and WordPress (<http://wordpress.org/>)).

⁹¹ Melanie Cofield & Kasia Solon, *Making the Most of LibGuides in Law Libraries*, 15(5) SPECTRUM 17, 18 (2012).

⁹² Remarkably, the Cofield and Solon article came out in the March 2012 of *Spectrum* and cited 64/200 ABA-accredited law libraries using LibGuides, yet my count only a week after receiving the article in the mail produced 90/200 ABA-accredited law libraries using LibGuides. See *Appendix C*. Clearly LibGuides are growing in popularity.

⁹³ LibGuides, *How Much Does LibGuides [sic] Cost?*, <http://guidefaq.com/a.php?qid=7360> (last visited May 17, 2012) (“The pricing for LibGuides is based on the size of your institution (FTE for academic, or # of card holders for public), and ranges between \$899/year and \$2,999/year (\$549 for K-12). Most libraries would be in the lower price range - email us for an exact quote, and chances are you'll be pleasantly surprised. We can also pro-rate licenses to coincide with your fiscal year.”).

⁹⁴ Additionally, those law libraries currently using LibGuides sometimes use a combination of LibGuides and homegrown research guides—not a bad solution given the relatively low cost of LibGuides, particularly if your library has already created so many homegrown research guides it would be incredibly time consuming to transition into a new format.

that may draw those students into the library in a way a guide on updating the CFRs might not.⁹⁵

Law librarians at the Young Law Library and the FSU College of Law Research Center, however, seem to be more of the exception rather than the rule as law librarians appear to be embracing the ease with which the guides can be updated and formatted rather than the content possibilities. Consequently, any issues with content and awareness you might be having with your homegrown research guides may continue to exist with LibGuides because while they may be a technology solution, they do not necessarily solve any issues you may have with content.⁹⁶

ii. Length

With respect to length and scope, the legal research guides being produced today vary wildly. In the days of paper research guides, one-to-two pages was recommended, but the digital format enables librarians to create guides structured in a way so as to not even conform to standard concepts of page length. LibGuides, for example, enable tabbed systems of organization.

Taking LibGuides out of the equation, research guides created by law librarians today average around six pages if copied into a Word document. Clearly, the guide should be sufficiently comprehensive such that it points users to the key resources on the topic, but it should not be so comprehensive that it could be a standalone book, thereby overwhelming the reader and creating a document that will require more hours to update it than are reasonably available. In other words, your research guides should not be like the Golden Gate Bridge, requiring repainting the day after the previous repainting session was complete. One consideration might be to incorporate a technical solution (e.g., a linked table of contents) to make using the lengthier guides simpler.

iii. Usability

Given the extensive amount of work that could go into creating an online research guide, it is imperative that the guide be useful. Vague research guides or lists of links may not be of much use to someone learning about an area of law, and those kinds of patrons are most likely the ones using your research guides.

Practically speaking, there may be two ways to assess the usefulness of a research guide. First, before or after the guide is written, have a few standard

⁹⁵ See, e.g., Sarah Kent, Young Law Libr., Univ. of Ark. Sch. of Law, *Keeping Up Without Shutting Down*, <http://law.uark.libguides.com/content.php?pid=177423> (last visited May 27, 2012); Jon Lutz, Fla. State Univ. Coll. of Law Research Ctr., *iPad Productivity Apps for Law Students*, <http://guides.law.fsu.edu/content.php?pid=285483> (last visited May 27, 2012).

⁹⁶ ...[N]ot much has been written on pathfinders...One void in the literature that has been found is librarians' lack of knowledge of users' needs and preferences. This results in much time and effort being dedicated to the production of pathfinders but without any consideration of users, thus discouraging them from using the available resources.

Luigina Vilenio, *From Paper to Electronic, the Evolution of Pathfinders: A Review of the Literature*, 35 REF. SERVICES REV. 434, 451 (2007).

research questions in mind that you hope the guide will answer. Have a user from your intended audience test drive the guide with the question(s) to see whether they can resolve the question using only the research guide. If the user felt like they needed more context (e.g., from a source like Google or another research guide) to answer their question, then perhaps direction to contextual aids would be helpful or more of an explanation at the outset about the field of law could be of use (e.g., X is federal law often governed by X branch of the government).

For another approach, pretend for a moment a question came in via email or through your library's question service (e.g., QuestionPoint). Would you include more in a response to a patron in that format than your research guide provides? For example, would you include deeper links to a specific patron inquiry, more guidance on where on a Web site you would suggest the patron look, or more contextual guidance on the topic (e.g., trademark law could be an issue of state or federal concern, so you might try...)? If so, perhaps that level of explanation would be of use to patrons using your research guides.

E. Practical Aspects of Online Research Guides

Regardless of content or format, there are a few practical issues with respect to online research guides: maintenance, copyright, marketing, and preservation.⁹⁷

i. Maintenance

Deciding on your content is perhaps simple enough, but one of the biggest challenges may actually be the practical aspects of updating content, both to ensure it is current and that the links are still functional. With online access to legislative updates and case law available within hours of its issuance, patrons visiting a Web site might expect absolutely current content. Decide whether your research guide is the place to be the absolutely most current. In lieu of regularly scanning the internet for the most up-to-date data, consider including a note at the top of each research guide or better yet, next to the link for the guide, indicating the date the guide was created or updated and a note to check other resources for the latest information.⁹⁸ One option might be to include updates in blog posts if

⁹⁷ Whether to add your law library's research guides to your catalog is not explored in this paper. I have heard debates brewing over the "death" of the catalog and, on the reference desk, experienced people asking for help finding books in the library as though they have never heard of a catalog. Thus, at this point, I think adding research guides to your catalog may be most useful as an internal housekeeping matter if you do not have your guides organized in some other way that enables you to find them.

⁹⁸ No matter where you include the "last updated" date, you will have the added benefit of being able to scan through your list of guides periodically and knowing at a glance whether a guide may be out-of-date. Consider either adding a parenthetical note such as [no longer updated] after the link to the guide or create a guide archive where you can still have your work available for users while indicating to them that the content may not be maintained. Refer, for example, to Washington University School of Law Library, which includes this note at the bottom of the research guide list: "Archived Guides. (caveat emptor: they contain many broken links)." Wash.

you are in fact regularly checking for updates on a particular topic area but do not want to set the expectation that your research guides will always be up-to-date. One interesting note, at least with those law libraries switching to LibGuides, is that a user knows the content has been reviewed typically within the last three years as the library transitioned from homegrown guides to the newer format. (Unfortunately, this is only true for another year or two as those “new” LibGuides may also become outdated.)

Apart from being the absolutely most current, being reasonably current may be just as challenging—yet manageable if you have the right processes set up. Anecdotally, three approaches to updating content seem most typical: (1) updating the guide whenever the topic is taught to students, (2) putting the guides on a calendar rotation for updates; and (3) utilizing research assistants to constantly maintain at least the web links. Each of these approaches has its drawbacks, but if a complete catalog of research guides currently in existence enables us to reduce the number of research guides we are expected to maintain, the time expended on these drawbacks would arguably be minimized.

With respect to repairing broken links, there are some possibilities for maintaining the currentness of your research guides—good news given the fact that nothing is quite as frustrating as a page with scads of broken links. While it is ideal to stay ahead of the curve so as to avoid frustrated patrons who might rely on the content,⁹⁹ it is clearly a challenging endeavor, especially with Web site owners rebranding and redesigning their Web sites with greater regularity.

If you are using LibGuides, the software itself can help you troubleshoot the issue of broken links. Link Checker, which runs every weekend, will send you an email alert notifying you of broken links.¹⁰⁰ That said, it still takes time to go into a research guide and fix the link once you know it is broken. As an aside, you may also consider including a sentence or two at the end of each research guide encouraging feedback, including emails alerting you to broken links. That is at least one way you would know people are actually using your guides.

If you do not revisit your research guides often, you might consider showing the URL (i.e., the web address) in your hyperlinks rather than using embedded links to content. For example, when directing people to FDSys in a research guide, you could show the URL like this: <http://www.gpo.gov/fdsys/>, or you could embed the link so that it is not visible, like this: [FDSys](#). Either

Univ. Sch. of Law Libr., *Research Guides*, <http://law.wustl.edu/library/pages.aspx?id=928> (last visited May 17, 2012).

⁹⁹ One reference librarian recently shared with me the anecdote of the out-of-state attorney who was frustrated with the library’s online research guide concerning state ethics opinions. Unbeknownst to the law library, the state bar association had recently revised its entire Web site, essentially rendering the research guide unusable, and the librarian was compelled to spend most of her shift on the reference desk attempting to talk the attorney through the new bar association Web site. One organization’s updates can quite easily derail the plans you had for your reference shift! See also THE CHESAPEAKE DIGITAL PRES. GRP., “LINK ROT” AND LEGAL RESOURCES ON THE WEB: A 2012 ANALYSIS BY THE CHESAPEAKE DIGITAL PRESERVATION GROUP (2012), available at <http://legalinfoarchive.org/cdm/linkrot2012> (indicating that as of 2012, only 62.3 percent of links to online publications remain accurate since the 2008 link rot study began).

¹⁰⁰ LibGuides, *How do I check for broken links? Does the system have a link checker?*, <http://guidefaq.com/a.php?qid=4399> (last visited May 17, 2012).

approach will get the user to the FDSys Web site, but in the event the Government Printing Office changes the link between the times you create the research guide and a patron uses your guide, the patron could still see the original web address, go online to www.gpo.gov, and look for links to FDSys from there. Arguably, the patron faced with a broken link could also go to Google or Bing and type in “FDSys,” but sometimes knowing the original web address can expedite a search for the content, even if it does not look the most elegant in your research guide.

ii. Copyright

Law libraries should consider copyright ownership and the risk of copyright infringement. If one significant benefit of identifying and classifying all of the online research guides is the ability for librarians to share in each others’ subject matter expertise, analysis, and labor, one drawback is the risk that a librarian’s work will either not be acknowledged or—worse—claimed as the work of another.¹⁰¹ Moreover, if research guides are to be viewed as the important bibliographic work that I argue they should be, authors should not take a laissez-faire approach to maintaining the integrity of these publications.

Under §201(a)–(b) of the Copyright Act, the author of a research guide owns the copyright in the guide, whether the guide is registered with the copyright office or not.¹⁰² If the work is “made for hire,” the author’s employer is the copyright owner.¹⁰³ Research guides do not need a copyright notice (e.g., the circle c symbol: ©) displayed on the guide.¹⁰⁴ Depending on your employment relationship, it is likely your law library, law school, or university with which the law school is affiliated could assert copyright ownership in the research guides you create.

Libraries using LibGuides or other hosted solutions (e.g., Drupal or WordPress) should be aware of the copyright license terms to which they have agreed.¹⁰⁵ Curiously, there appears to be a conflict between the license LibGuides asks libraries to sign and the FAQ section of the LibGuides Web site. The license states that “You...shall have sole responsibility for the accuracy, quality, integrity, legality, reliability, appropriateness, and intellectual property ownership or right to use of all Customer Data [defined as information or material that you submit to LibGuides]” while the FAQ section suggests that the research guides you create can be used by other libraries without permission.¹⁰⁶ In other words, by

¹⁰¹ Anonymous, “A Funny Thing Happened on the Way to the Web: A Cautionary Tale of Plagiarism,” 93 LAW LIBR. J. 525 (2001) (“With so many law libraries electronically publishing what were once only print sources used for internal purposes, there is a much greater danger of widely promulgating plagiarized information.”).

¹⁰² 17 U.S.C. §201.

¹⁰³ 17 U.S.C. §101.

¹⁰⁴ See 17 U.S.C. §401.

¹⁰⁵ See SpringShare, LLC, *LibGuides License Agreement*,

<http://www.cclibraries.org/providers/restrictions/LibGuides-License-Agreement.pdf> (last visited May 17, 2012).

¹⁰⁶ We recommend that you ask the original guide owner for permission to copy their guide into your system. While it’s not “required” to have permission, it is nice to give folks the option to say “no” before copying. Also, keep in mind that when you copy a guide into

posting your research guide to the LibGuides Web site, you are giving other LibGuides users permission to copy your work. That may be acceptable to you and your law library, but you should be aware of exactly what you, on behalf of your institution, are agreeing to when using these technologies.

In the event you do not use a hosted solution, you may find traditional copyright licensing to be inapposite to your views with respect to sharing the content you have created. In fact, if you rely on copyright law alone (for example by posting a copyright notice on your law library website) and law librarians from other institutions copy your research guide, they could conceivably be liable for copyright infringement. As an alternative, consider licensing your research guides through Creative Commons.¹⁰⁷

Creative Commons takes the ‘requesting permission’ part out of the equation because it allows the creator to grant certain rights automatically through standard licenses that are clearly understood and technologically capable of being affixed to the research guide. For example, if you publish a research guide online and attached an attribution-only license, another law librarian could revise or add to the research guide and post it to their law library’s Web site, or put up a pay wall forbidding access to the research guide on their Web site unless the user pays, so long as they credited you (or your law library) as the author in all of their copies.¹⁰⁸ Again, regardless of the copyright approach you choose to take with respect to your online research guides, it is important to be aware of any overarching copyright policies or copyright licenses to which you or your law library may be subject.

iii. Marketing

Once a library has become more aware of the needs of the community, it is time to become aggressive in taking services to the consumer...Any tool

your system, the original guide owner will receive an email notification that their guide was copied, including which system copied it—so it’s just nice to let folks know before you do it.

* * *

In addition, many guides/systems have prepared statements clearing their guides for sharing—for example, Rich Gause at UCF included a “Permission to Reuse This Content” tab on his awesome “How To” guide (<http://libguides.lib.ucf.edu/libguides-tips>), and Jason Puckett and Joel Glogowski use a Creative Commons license on their guides (see their EndNote guide at <http://research.library.gsu.edu/endnote> for an example).

LibGuides, *What is the proper etiquette for copying a guide from another LibGuides system? Is it necessary to get permission from the guide owner?*, <http://guidefaq.com/a.php?qid=8256> (last visited May 17, 2012).

¹⁰⁷ Creative Commons, <http://creativecommons.org/> (last visited May 17, 2012).

¹⁰⁸ Other creative commons license options are available. For example, the University of Florida Legal Information Center (LIC) uses a license that permits reuse so long as the end user attributes the original work to the University of Florida LIC and shares the work they have created on similar terms. Levin Coll. of Law Legal Info. Ctr., Univ. of Fla., *Legal Research Guides*, <http://guides.uflib.ufl.edu/legalresearchguides> (last visited May 17, 2012). “This work is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial-ShareAlike 3.0 Unported License.” *Id.*

that is produce by the library and distributed to even one customer is a chance to call attention to the library. Public relations does not require a high-powered marketing firm.¹⁰⁹

Simply put, everyone in the world should know law libraries create research guides. From the Dean of the law school to public patrons to members of the local bar association, everyone should know that law librarians are creating crucial resources for educating patrons. If your law library is already producing these guides, why not take every step you can to ensure people know about these valuable tools?

Your first consideration should be where research guides are located on your Web site. Obviously, they should be very easy to find. Best practice suggests having “Research Guides” as one of the primary tabs or headings on the home page for your law library. You might consider identifying them in a different way as well, depending on your target audience. For example, using the heading “Free Law Online” is more likely to grab the attention of patrons who do not have access to legal databases to which your law library subscribes (e.g., public patrons or alumni).¹¹⁰

Second, evidence suggests that law librarians did advertise their research guides when the guides were printed.¹¹¹ This practice must continue with the movement of these guides to law library Web sites. Law librarians should still continue to work from online research guides when teaching law students or even faculty members.¹¹² The guides can be printed for students so that they can take hand-written notes, but a link to the guide under discussion could be circulated before class so that students have it accessible and can more easily participate in using the tool you have created.

You may also consider adding research guides to your collection that have more personal appeal to law students. The Young Law Library’s collection of research guides include such empathetic subjects as *Coping Mechanisms During the Spring Break Outage*, *Keeping Up Without Shutting Down*, and *Quo Vadimus: There is life after law school*.¹¹³ Ensuring law students realize law librarians are useful for more than just that brief window of time leading up to final exams is yet another way to promote the work you have already taken the time to create.

Make sure other departments in the law school know about the research guides you have created. Career Services should be telling law students about the free, online practice materials they have at their fingertips when they take those

¹⁰⁹ Judith Meadows, *Law Library Administration* (1992), in *LAW LIBRARIANSHIP: A HANDBOOK FOR THE ELECTRONIC AGE* at 23 (Patrick E. Kehoe et al. eds., 1995).

¹¹⁰ This is one aspect of the approach taken by Gallagher Law Library. Marian Gould Gallagher Law Libr., Univ. of Wash. Sch. of Law, <http://lib.law.washington.edu/>? (last visited May 27, 2012) (The Gallagher Law Library home page includes headings at the top of the page for both Research Guides and Free Law Online.).

¹¹¹ Anson & Woodward, *supra* note 2, at 551–552.

¹¹² See Jackie Woodside, *Introducing Students to Online Research Guides*, 17(3) *PERSP.: TEACHING LEGAL RES. & WRITING* 171 (2009), for a good discussion of ways to incorporate research guides into legal research instruction.

¹¹³ Young Law Libr., Univ. of Ark. Sch. of Law, *LibGuides – Browse All Guides*, <http://law.uark.libguides.com/browse.php> (last visited May 17, 2012).

summer jobs. Research guides are rife with online databases and sources of information that extend beyond Westlaw and LexisNexis. Helping students excel in summer jobs will certainly make helping those students secure viable employment upon graduation. Similarly, to the extent your law library offers services to alumni, alumni offices should include links to research guides or even articles about research guides on their web pages and in their newsletters. Additionally, if you have created a research guide on a topic addressed by a clinic at your law school, ask them to provide a link to the research guide on the clinic home page.

Tell continuing legal education (CLE) providers about the research guides. Check your law school calendar to determine what CLEs will be offered on campus, and send a quick email to the organizer letting them know you have a resource guide their attendees could find useful. Often CLE providers will simply make a copy of the materials you provide and include it in the course packets for attendees.

Reach out to law student groups if you have a legal research guide on a topic they may find interesting. For example, a human rights-focused group might be happy to circulate a research guide to its members concerning international law resources. Your local student chapter of the American Civil Liberties Union could be interested in any constitutional law research guides you have created. Similarly, an intellectual property law student organization could do a feature on intellectual property law research in the law library. And if they are already having monthly meetings and inviting guest speakers, why not get in the mix and talk about their substantive area of interest and any career resources they might find useful?

Determine if there is a way to include all pertinent legal research guides with syllabi. Become familiar with your law school's course schedule and reach out to faculty asking them to include a copy of or link to the relevant guide as part of their course materials. This has the added benefit of letting faculty know you have done extra research on a topic of interest to them.

Contact local bar associations and tell them about the research guides. A quick phone call or email could go a long way. Leadership in local bar associations should be contacted and told about or provided with a link to research guides that might be of interest to them. For example, solo and small practice sections might be interested in sources of free law online. Intellectual property sections could be eager to know what practice materials are right up the street from them and accessible for free. And you need not go to too much extra trouble to promote your library's research guides: all you are doing is a little promotion of the work you have already completed.

iv. Preservation

If online research guides are to gain credibility as legal scholarship reflecting the thoughtful selection and annotation of resources such that they rise to the level of "Librarianship," thought must also be given to their preservation.

Outside of online journals or preservation of faculty work, preservation of other born-digital works has received less attention.

As part of your law library's implementation of a system for creating research guides, consider your options for preserving the variety of versions of research guides you may produce.¹¹⁴ Collecting and preserving the legal knowledge from the past is something that is perhaps even more essential in an electronic age. The fact that the work is ephemeral demands a solution.

For example, I recently updated a legal research guide at the Gallagher Law Library entitled *Federal Government Resources on the Internet: An A-to-Z Sampler*.¹¹⁵ As one might expect with a title like that, the research guide was comprised almost entirely of links to Web sites. The research guide had originally been written before September 11, 2001. As a result, not only were many of the links broken, the collection of links represented a pre-9/11 United States government. In one brief research guide, I worked my way through the alphabet, getting a slice of America before the Department of Homeland Security existed, when departments like Immigration and Naturalization Services and the United States Coast Guard were not explicitly included as part of security and defense services. Regardless of one's political leanings, it is important to capture those historical, possibly historically significant, documents that represent a part of the United States' legal landscape. The Internet Archive¹¹⁶ can only do so much, and law librarians have a duty to preserve this kind of research for future patrons.

Conclusion

So it might be time to consider the next frontier of legal bibliography. The change in format of the research guide does not change the fact that law librarians are the authors and selectors of critical legal information. And their essential functions and skill sets are more critical now than ever with the proliferation of legal publications.

Yet more work is necessary. The effort to identify all of the legal research guides created by law librarians—and not just academic law librarians—must continue so that law librarians can reap the benefits of increased marketing, professional scholarship, and organization.

Hopefully, the online research guide can be seen simply as a permutation of the bibliography—one that is essential in the electronic era and one that should not simply be disregarded or neglected because it is born digital. Instead, I hope complete the work of compiling and organizing online research guides (or inspiring others in the profession to assist in this endeavor) so that those in the

¹¹⁴ William G. LeFurgy, *Levels of Service for Digital Repositories*, 8 D-LIB MAG. (May 2002), available at <http://www.dlib.org/dlib/may02/lefurgy/05lefurgy.html>; Joan A. Smith & Michael L. Nelson, *Creating Preservation-Ready Web Resources*, 14 D-LIB MAG. (Jan./Feb. 2008), available at <http://www.dlib.org/dlib/january08/smith/01smith.html> (suggesting a technical solution to crawl and archive your Web sites).

¹¹⁵ Marian Gould Gallagher Law Libr., Univ. of Wash. Sch. of Law, *Federal Government Resources on the Internet: An A-to-Z Sampler*, <https://lib.law.washington.edu/content/guides/fedatoz> (last visited May 17, 2012).

¹¹⁶ Internet Archive, <http://archive.org> (last visited May 17, 2012).

profession can leverage the collection of guides and reclaim the essential functions of librarianship, recognizing that “legal bibliography is alive and well—it remains a vibrant, healthy genre which will continue to grow and evolve, and sometimes even appear in a different format, so long as there are librarians interested in serving the research needs of the legal community.”¹¹⁷

¹¹⁷ THE LEGAL BIBLIOGRAPHY: TRADITION, TRANSITIONS AND TRENDS 9 (Scott B. Pagel ed., 1989). In other words, the Internet has not killed legal bibliography and neither has the passing of luminaries like Morris Cohen. We simply need to ensure that the traditions and exceptional scholarship are passed on to those, like myself, entering the profession. While an era *has* passed, saying it is dead is to suggest that those of us new to the field do not have much to look forward to, a suggestion with which I certainly disagree.

Appendix A: Number of Research Guides per Law School Library¹¹⁸

Southwestern Law School, Leigh H. Taylor Law Library	0
Stanford University Law School, Robert Crown Law Library	0
Whittier Law School, Law Library	0
Atlanta's John Marshall Law School, Law Library	0
Northern Illinois University College of Law Library	0
University of Maine School of Law, Donald L. Garbrecht Law Library	0
Elon University School of Law Library	0
Vanderbilt University Law School, Alyne Queener Massey Law Library	0
Liberty University School of Law, Ehrhorn Law Library	0
Chapman University School of Law, Rinker Law Library	0
University of North Dakota School of Law, Thormodsgard Law Library	0
University of Baltimore School of Law Library	0
Barry University Dwayne O. Andreas School of Law	0
Florida A&M University College of Law Library	0
University of Illinois College of Law, Albert E. Jenner, Jr., Law Library	0
Valparaiso University School of Law Library	0
Southern University Law Center Library	0
Mississippi College School of Law Library	0
Seton Hall University School of Law, Rodino Law Library	0
Quinnipiac University School of Law Library	0
Samford University, Cumberland School of Law, Lucille Stewart Beeson Law Library	1
The University of Mississippi School of Law Library	2
The University of Mississippi, Robert C. Khayat Law Center, Grisham Law Library	2
University of Nebraska College of Law Library	3
Northeastern University School of Law	3
Capital University Law School Law Library	3
The University of Alabama School of Law, Bounds Law Library	4
Vermont Law School, Julien and Virginia Cornell Library	4
University of Oklahoma College of Law, Donald E. Pray Law Library	4
Northern Kentucky University, Salmon P. Chase College of Law Library	4
University of South Carolina School of Law, Coleman Karesh Law Library	5
Howard University School of Law Library	5
Mercer University, Walter F. George School of Law, Furman Smith Law Library	5
Baylor University School of Law, Sheridan & John Eddie Williams Legal Research and Technology Center	5
University of San Francisco School of Law, Dorraine Zief Law Library	5
Drexel University, Earle Mack School of Law, Legal Research Center	6
Notre Dame Law School, Kresge Law Library	7
The University of Memphis, Cecil C. Humphreys School of Law Library	7
Florida International University College of Law Library	7
Northwestern University School of Law, Pritzker Legal Research Center	7

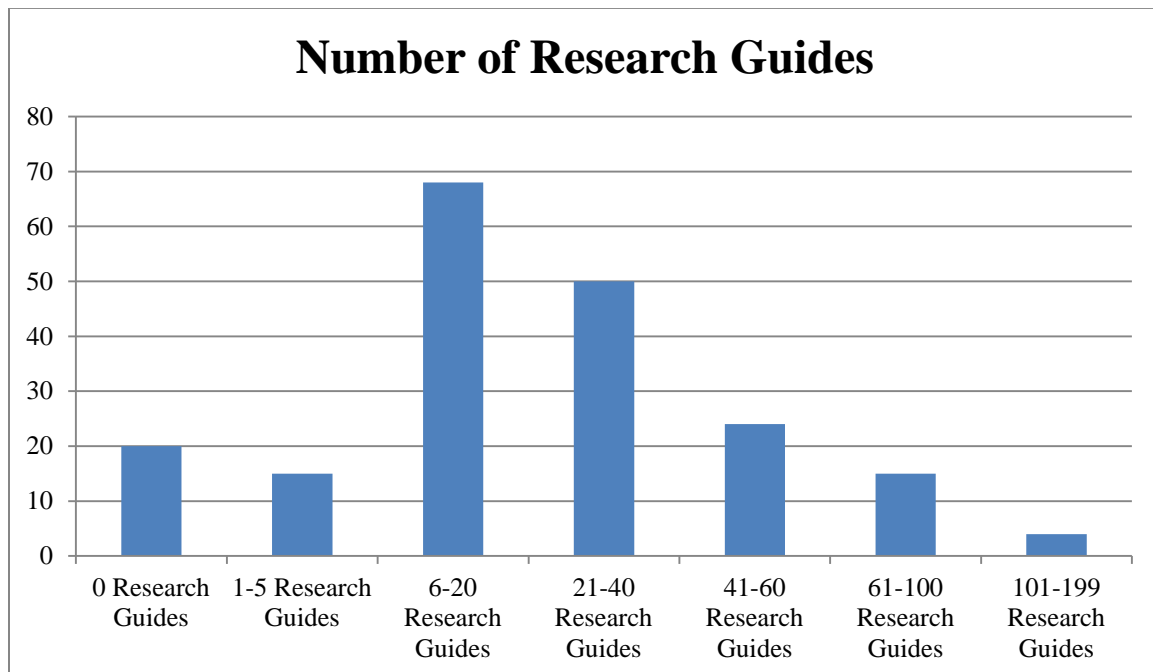
¹¹⁸ Information could not be obtained for Case Western Reserve University School of Law (Web site unavailability), Inter American University School of Law, Information Access Center, Pontifical Catholic University of Puerto Rico School of Law Library, and University of Puerto Rico School of Law Library (Web site in Spanish).

Michigan State University College of Law, John F. Schaefer Law Library	7
St. Mary's University School of Law Library	7
Washington and Lee University School of Law Library	8
Western State University College of Law Library	8
City University of New York School of Law Library	8
Lewis & Clark Law School, Paul L. Boley Law Library	8
The Catholic University of America, Columbus School of Law, Judge Kathryn J. Dufour Law Library	9
Ohio Northern University, Claude W. Pettit College of Law, Taggart Law Library	9
University of California, Irvine, School of Law Library	9
University of Louisville's Brandeis School of Law Library	9
The John Marshall Law School Law Library	10
University of Colorado Law School, William A. Wise Law Library	10
DePaul University College of Law, Rinn Law Library	10
Campbell University, Norman Adrian Wiggins School of Law Library	10
The University of Toledo College of Law, LaValley Law Library	10
University of the District of Columbia, David A. Clarke School of Law, Charles N. and Hilda H. Mason Law Library	11
Phoenix School of Law Library	11
University of Tennessee College of Law, Knoxville, Katz Law Library	11
University of Richmond School of Law Library	11
University of Detroit Mercy School of Law Library	11
Stetson University College of Law, Dolly & Homer Hand Law Library	11
University of Oregon School of Law, John E. Jaqua Law Library	11
Pepperdine University School of Law, Harnish Law Library	11
University of Arkansas at Little Rock, William H. Bowen School of Law Library	12
Charlotte School of Law Library	12
St. John's University School of Law, Rittenberg Law Library	12
The University of New Mexico School of Law	12
Faulkner University, Thomas Goode Jones School of Law Library	13
Touro College, Jacob D. Fuchsberg Law Center, Gould Law Library	13
Ave Maria School of Law Library	13
Villanova University School of Law Library	13
Cornell Law School, Law Library	14
West Virginia University College of Law, George R. Farmer, Jr. Law Library	14
University of Virginia School of Law, Arthur J. Morris Law Library	14
University of Florida, Fredric G. Levin College of Law, Legal Information Center	14
Texas Southern University, Thurgood Marshall School of Law Library	14
Golden Gate University School of Law Library	14
Loyola Law School, Loyola Marymount University Law Library	14
University of La Verne College of Law Library	15
South Texas College of Law, Fred Parks Law Library	15
Nova Southeastern University, Shepard Broad Law Center, Law Library and Technology Center	15
Wake Forest University School of Law, Professional Center Library	15
University of Miami School of Law Library	15
Regent University School of Law Library	15

University of San Diego, School of Law, Legal Research Center	15
University of California, Davis School of Law, Mabie Law Library	16
New York Law School, The Mendik Law Library	16
Washburn University School of Law Library	16
Loyola University New Orleans College of Law Library	16
University of Utah S.J. Quinney College of Law Library	16
Chicago-Kent College of Law, Illinois Institute of Technology, Law Library	16
Tulane University Law School, Law Library	16
Charleston School of Law, Judge Sol Blatt Jr. Law Library	17
Rutgers University School of Law, Newark	17
University of Maryland School of Law, Francis King Carey School of Law, Marshall Law Library	18
Rutgers, The State University of New Jersey, School of Law, Camden	18
University of Dayton School of Law, Zimmerman Law Library	18
George Mason University School of Law Library	18
University of the Pacific, McGeorge School of Law Library	18
Indiana University Maurer School of Law, Bloomington, Law Library	20
Columbia University School of Law, Arthur W. Diamond Law Library	20
University of Wyoming College of Law, George W. Hopper Law Library	20
Marquette University Law School, Ray & Kay Eckstein Law Library	20
University of Southern California, Gould School of Law, The Asa V. Call Law Library	21
The University of Tulsa College of Law, Mabee Legal information Center	21
Saint Louis University School of Law Library	21
Wayne State University Law School, Law Library	21
Willamette University College of Law, J.W. Long Law Library	21
University of Houston Law Center, O'Quinn Law Library	21
Saint Louis University School of Law, Omer Poos Law Library	21
University of Pennsylvania Law School, Biddle Law Library	22
Texas Wesleyan University School of Law, Dee J. Kelly Law Library	22
William Mitchell College of Law Library	22
University of North Carolina School of Law, Kathrine R. Everett Law Library	22
University of Kentucky College of Law, Alvin E. Evans Library	22
University of Pittsburgh School of Law, Barco Law Library	23
Boston College Law Library	23
Fordham University School of Law Leo T. Kissam Memorial Library	24
University of Georgia Law School, Alexander Campbell King Law Library	24
St. Thomas University School of Law, Alex A. Hanna Law Library	25
The Ohio State University Moritz College of Law Library	26
University of Arkansas School of Law, Young Law Library	26
University of Idaho College of Law Library	26
University of Nevada, Las Vegas, William S. Boyd School of Law, Wiener-Rogers Law Library	26
Benjamin N. Cardozo School of Law, Yeshiva University, Chutick Law Library	27
Gonzaga University School of Law, Chastek Law Library	27
The University of Kansas School of Law, Wheat Law Library	28
Seattle University School of Law Library	29

Texas Tech University School of Law Library	29
Loyola University Chicago School of Law Library	29
SMU Dedman School of Law Library	30
University of St. Thomas School of Law, Minneapolis	30
California Western School of Law Library	30
University of Missouri School of Law Library	31
University of New Hampshire School of Law Library	31
Duke University School of Law, J. Michael Goodson Law Library	32
New York University School of Law Library	32
University of Missouri, Kansas City School of Law, Leon E. Bloch Law Library	32
Louisiana State University Law Center, Paul M. Hebert Law Center	32
Widener University School of Law Library	33
University of Hawai'i at Mānoa, William S. Richardson School of Law, Hamilton Law Library	34
The University of Arizona, James E. Rogers College of Law, Daniel F. Cracchiolo Law Library	35
Emory University School of Law, Hugh F. MacMillan Law Library	35
The George Washington University Law School, Jacob Burns Law Library	35
Temple University, James E. Beasley School of Law Library	35
Western New England University School of Law Library	36
Albany Law School of Union University, Schaffer Law Library	36
Syracuse University College of Law, H. Douglas Barclay Law Library	36
North Carolina Central University School of Law	37
Southern Illinois University School of Law	37
Yale Law School, Lillian Goldman Law Library	38
Washington University School of Law Library	38
Oklahoma City University School of Law Library	40
Florida Coastal School of Law, Library and Technology Center	41
University of Connecticut School of Law Library	41
Hamline University School of Law Library	44
University of California, Berkeley Law School, Law Library	46
Hofstra University School of Law, Deane Law Library	47
University at Buffalo Law School, The State University of New York (SUNY), Charles B. Sears Law Library	48
Penn State University, The Dickinson School of Law, The H. Laddie Montague, Jr. Law Library	49
Thomas Jefferson School of Law Library	49
Appalachian School of Law Library	51
The Florida State University College of Law, Research Center	51
Brooklyn Law School, Law Library	52
University of Wisconsin Law School, Law Library	52
University of Cincinnati College of Law, Robert S. Marx Law Library	53
University of California, Los Angeles, School of Law, Hugh & Hazel Darling Law Library	53
The Thomas M. Cooley Law School, Thomas E. Brennan Law Library	53
The University of Texas School of Law, Tarlton Law Library	53
William & Mary Law School, Wolf Law Library	54
The University of Akron School of Law Library	54
Pace University School of Law Library	56

Boston University School of Law, Pappas Law Library	58
University of California, Hastings College of the Law Library	59
University of Denver Sturm College of Law, Westminster Law Library	59
Brigham Young University, J. Reuben Clark Law School, Howard W. Hunter Law Library	60
Roger Williams University School of Law Library	60
The University of Michigan Law School, Law Library	64
Arizona State University, Sandra Day O'Connor College of Law, Ross-Blakley Law Library	65
University of Iowa College of Law Library	69
The University of Chicago Law School, D'Angelo Law Library	71
Drake University Law School, Law Library	71
University of Minnesota School of Law Library	72
American University, Washington College of Law, Pence Law Library	74
University of Montana School of Law, William J. Jameson Law Library	75
Creighton University School of Law, Klutznick Law Library	75
New England Law, Boston, Law Library	75
Suffolk University Law School Library	78
The University of South Dakota School of Law, McKusick Law Library	80
Harvard Law School, Law Library	81
Duquesne University School of Law Center for Legal Information / Allegheny County Law Library	87
Santa Clara University School of Law, Heafey Law Library	88
Georgetown University Law Center, Georgetown Law Library	109
Cleveland State University, Cleveland-Marshall College of Law Library	109
Georgia State University College of Law Library	125
University of Washington School of Law, Marian Gould Gallagher Law Library	176



Appendix B: 25 Law Schools' Collections of Research Guides Analyzed

Law School and Library	No. of Guides	List Guides (includes Bibliographies) <i>Lists of books, audio lectures, internet links and/or CALI lessons available in the library – not really a how-to-research in a particular area</i>	Topically-Oriented <i>Collections of resources and some analysis (books in the library's collection, primary source materials, Web sites, other research guides)</i>	Instructional Guides <i>Instructions (resources are a small fraction of the guide; description and direction are the primary focus)</i>	Miscellaneous <i>Assorted content included under the "research guide" headings of law libraries</i>
The University of Alabama School of Law, Bounds Law Library	4			Using Legal Loose-leaf Services, Updating a Code of Federal Regulations Citation, Finding Biographical Information on Attorneys and Judges, Finding Articles in Law Reviews and Legal Periodicals	
Faulkner University, Thomas Goode Jones School of Law Library	13	Alabama Legal Resources, Bar Exam Information and Resources, Medical Malpractice	Comparative Constitutional Law, Elder Law Practice Resources, Children's Rights Seminar, Federal Regulations and Rules, Federal Statutes	Library of Congress Classification, Guide to Loose-leaf Services, Decoding Legal Citations, Test Taking & Essay Writing Resources	Montgomery Area Libraries
Samford University, Cumberland School of Law, Lucille Stewart Beeson Law Library	1	Guide to Study Aids (a single, 60 page guide organized by topic)			
The University of Arizona James E. Rogers College of Law, Daniel F. Cracchiolo Law Library	35	Introduction to Law School Materials, Researching Constitutional Law, Select Bibliography: USA PATRIOT Act and Related Statutes (Oct. 2007), Legal Self Help Publications	A Guide To Arizona Practice Materials at the College of Law Library, Arizona Residential Landlord-Tenant Law, Bankruptcy Law Research Guide, Consumer Protection Legal Guide, Courts and Civil Procedure in Arizona: Basic Information and Law Library Resources, Domestic Violence in Arizona, Family Law Legal Guide, Government Documents, Guide to Arizona Primary Legal Materials, Law Library Reference Resources Guide, LGBT Legal Materials at the College of Law Library, Unemployment Insurance Law: Guide to Internet and Library Resources, Disability Law	Helpful Hints on Deciphering Legal Citations, Legal Research on the Internet, LexisNexis Academic Legal Research, Keeping Up to Date, Searching Westlaw, Arizona Legislative History: A Step-By-Step Research Guide, Guide to Finding English and UK Law in the Law Library	Legal Links (a collection of links that takes you to more links), Mexican Legal System (a subject matter explainer), International Trade Law & Development (Research Portal), Law of the River (Research Portal)

(cont.) Daniel F. Cracchiolo Law Library			Research Guide, Estate Planning Research Guide, Guide to American Indian Law Sources, Insurance Law Research Guide, Military Legal Materials, Selective Annotated Pathfinder to European Law, Uniformed Services Employment and Reemployment Rights Act of 1994 (USERRA), Arizona Resources for Legal Advice		
Arizona State University, Sandra Day O'Connor College of Law, Ross- Blakley Law Library	65	Arizona Cases and Court Rules, Arizona Constitutional History: Selected Bibliography, Arizona Regulations and Executive Publications, Books for Legal Drafting and Writing, Legal Treatises, Legal Writing and Research Guides, List of Digests, Practice Materials, Comparing State Laws, Tax Forms, Sources of Federal Tax Materials, Starting and Running A Business, Electronic Courses for Federal Legislative History, Current Awareness Tools, Internet Legal Sites, Self-Help Guide to Legal Information	Arizona Bills and Proposed Legislation, Family Law Research Guide, Legal Ethics and Professional Responsibility Research Guide, Arizona Legal Forms, Arizona Legislation and Statutes, Arizona Legislative History, Maricopa County Municipal and Justice Courts, Practice Materials, Public Records, Residential Landlord and Tenant Laws, State, Local and Federal Rules of Court, Traffic and DUI Laws, Federal Administrative Law and Agency Decisions and Orders, Federal Bills and Proposed Legislation, Federal Cases, Federal Legislation and Statutes, Federal Legislative History, Presidential Documents, Federal Regulations, Arizona Supreme Court, United States Treaties and International Agreements, Basic Legal Resources, Cost Effective and No-Cost Legal Research, Looseleaf Services, Secondary Legal Materials, Bankruptcy, Family Law, Foreclosure Law, Homeowners Associations, Immigration Guide, Mexican Legal Information, Researching People, Residential Landlord and Tenant Laws, Tax Research	Legal Advice in the Phoenix Area, Decoding Legal Citations, Finding Legal Articles, Law Library Guide to Research at ASU, Finding Cases Using LexisNexis Academic, Finding Legal Articles Using LexisNexis Academic, Finding Legislative Information Using ProQuest Congressional, LegalTrac, Using HeinOnline, Using Westlaw Patron Access, Using the ASU Library Catalog	Biotechnology and Genomics (Research Portal), Indian Law (Research Portal), International Law (Research Portal), Tax IRS Definitions

University of California, Hastings College of the Law Library	59	Immigration Law Resources, Legal Information on the Internet, California Law on the Internet, California Legal Forms, U.S. Government Information on the Internet, Research Guide - Federal & Multijurisdictional Legal Forms, Federal Legal Information on the Internet, Foreign and International Legal Information on the Internet, United Nations Resolutions, Municipal Codes Online, San Francisco Legal Information, Public Finance Seminar, State and Local Law on the Internet	Alternative Dispute Resolution, Art Law, Attorney Directories, Best Practices and Comparative Law, California Civil Procedure, California Legal History, Civil Litigation Concentration, Criminal Law, Criminal Punishment, Current State and Local Government Problems (PLRI), Education and Special Education Law, Environmental Law, Family Law, Freedom of Information Resources on the Internet, Health Sciences & Law, Intellectual Property Capstone Concentration Seminar, Land Use Regulation, Legal History of Immigrant Groups in the United States, Legal Periodical Indexes and Databases, Local Government Law, Military Law, Mortgage Law, Science and the Law, Tax Concentration Seminar, Work/Life Law, California and U.S. Legal History, California Regulations and Administrative Law, Initiative Process in California, Congressional Research Service Reports, Chinese Law, English Case Law, European Union Law, Immigration Law - An Introduction to Legislative History Research, International Commercial Arbitration, International Court of Justice, International Environmental Law, International Human Rights Research (by Subject), International Human Rights Research (by Organization/Jurisdiction), International Intellectual Property Law Research, International Law Research Seminar, International Treaty Research, International War Crimes Prosecution Research, Iraqi Law, Japanese Law, Refugee Law, Sources of International Law, Terrorism & the Law, United Nations Internet Resources, Local Government Law, San Francisco Municipal Codes	Research Strategies for Writing Seminars, Compiling a California Legislative History, How to Compile a Federal Legislative History, American Indian Treaties, Foreign Law Research	Legal Assistance and Lawyer Referral Guide, Bay Area Libraries for Legal Research, California Ballot Measures Database, Index to California Supreme Court Records and Briefs in the Hastings Law Library
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Benjamin N. Cardozo School of Law, Yeshiva University, Dr. Lillian & Dr. Rebecca Chutick Law Library	27		Sources of Information about Nominations, Indexes for Legal Periodical Literature, Sources of Information on New York Legal Ethics, Researching British Case Law, International Human Rights Decisions, Using the Bluebook, Sports Law Research, United Nations Research, Guide to New York City Law, [research outlines] European Union Law, Human Rights, Immigration Law, Regional Human Rights Organizations, United Nations Human Rights, Art Law, Sports & Entertainment Law, Intellectual Property Law (copyright, patents, trademarks), Selected Legal Treatises and Services	Finding Congressional Hearings, Using the CFR and the Federal Register, Tracking Federal Legislation, Finding Congressional Reports, Finding U.S. Treaties, Finding Federal Documents through the Online Catalog, Finding Court Rules, Identifying New York State Courts, Finding Treaties	
Cornell Law School Library	14	Legal Ethics, International Intellectual Property Guide, Immigration	Germain's French Law Guide, Public Interest Law Research Guide, Supreme Court Oral Arguments, Supreme Court Records and Briefs, Asylum and Convention Against Torture, European Union Guide, International Court of Justice Guide, International Commercial Arbitration Guide, International Labour Organization Guide	Basics of Legal Research	Free Online U.S. Research, French Law in Action
Appalachian School of Law Library	51	1L Survival Guide, Administrative Law Starting Points; ADR, Mediation, and Negotiation Starting Points; Advocacy Competitions, Bar Examination Starting Points, Career Services Resources in the ASL Library, Choosing a Paper Topic, Depositions Starting Points, E-Discovery Starting Points, Employment Law Starting Points, Entertainment Law Starting Points, Environmental Law Starting Points, Exam Preparation Resources Starting Points, Finding Law Reviews, Finding People Starting Points, Insurance Law Starting Points, Intellectual Property Starting Points,	GPO Access Starting Points, Jury Instructions Starting Points, Preparing for Job Interviews, Secondary Sources, Top Ten Legal Web Sites	Basic Legal Citation (using ALWD), CALI Tutorials, Casefinder, Custom Digest Searching on Westlaw, Finding Cases with a Print Digest, Finding Federal Regulations, HeinOnline, Law Review Subject Searches, Leadership Directories Starting Points, Non-Legal Journal Research Starting Points, netLibrary Starting Points, Searching for News Starting Points, Shepard's Citators, Finding Statutes Research Guide, Using VersusLaw	Microfiche Quick Guide, Bluebook and ALWD Citation Manuals Compared

(cont.) Appalachian School of Law Library		Law Office Management Starting Points, Legal Forms Starting Points, Pretrial Practice Resources, Treatise Finder, Writing on to Law Review			
Vermont Law School, Julien and Virginia Cornell Library	4		Regulations Research, Federal Legislative History		International Law Resources, Environmental Law Resources
West Virginia University College of Law, George R. Farmer Jr. Law Library	14	Electronic Resources Available Through the Library and on the Internet	West Virginia Legal Research on the Internet, West Virginia Administrative Rules Guides, West Virginia Statutes and Codes, Federal Statutory and Regulatory Sources on the Internet, Guide to Federal Legislative History Research, Guide to West Virginia Legislative History Research	How to Update the West Virginia CSR, MountainLynx Guide: Finding Legal Materials in the WVU College of Law Library, Subject Searching on the Internet, Internet Guide for Legal Research, Locating Congressional Publications in the WVU Libraries	Legislative History Online Tutorial, collection of Software Guides
University of Wyoming College of Law, George W. Hopper Law Library	20	Suggested Readings for Incoming Law Students	First Year Study Aids, Ethics Research, Wyoming Legislative Histories, Federal Legislative Histories, Federal Government Documents, Treaties and International Law, International Human Rights Law	Finding a Case, Finding Bills and Laws, Finding Administrative Agency Regulations, Finding Serials, How to Research a Legal Problem: A Guide for Non-Lawyers, How to Find Paper Topics for Law School Classes, College of Law Archives	The Law Library, A Quick Introduction, [course guides] Business Organizations, Business Planning, Employment Law, Trusts & Estates (like research portals)
The University of Akron School of Law Library	54	Administration of Criminal Justice, Administrative Law, Basic Business Associations, Civil Procedure, Commercial Paper, Conflict of Laws, Constitutional Law, Contracts, Corporations, Criminal Law, Evidence, Family Law, Individual Taxation, Professional Responsibility, Property, Remedies, Secured Transactions, Torts, Wills, Trusts, and Estates, Accounting and Finance for Lawyers, ADR, Antitrust, Bankruptcy, Complex Litigation, Corporate Tax, Entertainment Law, Environmental Law, Estate and Gift Tax, Insurance Law, International Business/Trade, International Human Rights, International Law, Juvenile Law, Labor/Employment Law, Land Use Planning, Legislative Process, Local	Ohio Law, Federal Law, Legal Citation	Picking a Paper Topic, Preemption Checking, Understanding Case Citations, Print Indexes for Legal Periodicals, Evaluating Websites and Blogs, Legal Research Databases	Mobile Apps for Law Students, Law Review (collection of guides for students)

(cont.) The University of Akron School of Law Library		Government, Mergers and Acquisitions, Real Estate Law, School Law, Securities Regulation, Sports Law, Statutory Interpretation			
University of Arkansas School of Law, Young Law Library	26	Agricultural Law, Food Law, Immigration Law, International Law, Native American Law	BNA Databases, Health Policy, Islamic Law, Labor and Employment Law, Media Law, Seeking SCOTUS	A Better Way to Research, Abacus Training Materials, Coping Mechanisms During the Spring Break Outage, Keeping Up Without Shutting Down, Legal Writing Citations, Let RSS Re-Do Your Research For You, Quo Vadimus: There is life after law school, Researching Case Material, Resources for Journal Students, Serial Boxes, The Ultimate Study Guide, TWEN Training Videos	Library Orientation, Links to Resources Covered in LRW Presentation, University of Arkansas School of Law News and Events
University of Arkansas at Little Rock, William H. Bowen School of Law, Law Library	12	Elaine Race Massacre Bibliography, Major Treatises & Hornbooks by Area of Law, New Study Aids & Books on Law Student Life and Early Career, Federal Local Rules, Selected Federal Resources	American Law Reports, Arkansas Legislative History, Professional Responsibility, Treaty Research	Case Law Research – West Digest System, How to Read Case Citations	Law Review (collection of guides for students)
University of California, Irvine, School of Law Library	9	Resources for Pro Bono Projects (including Asylum, Environmental Litigation, Mississippi, and Native American Law), Legal Treatises	Election Law, Resources for UCI Law Clinics (including Appellate Advocacy, Community and Economic Development, Environmental Law, Consumer Protection, and Immigration Law), International Law, Free Legal Resources on the Internet, Dockets and Pleadings	Legislative History	Career Resources
Phoenix School of Law Library	11	Legal Research Links	Animal Law, Critical Legal Skills Program, Drinking from a Firehose – Current Awareness, Law Practice Tools, Standards of Care and Compliance, Secondary Sources	Research Sources for Scholarly Writing, Database Troubleshooting Guide, Faculty Guide to Research	Legal Apps for Students and Lawyers
Charlotte School of Law Library	12		Commonly Used 1L Resources, Health Law Resources, Going Digital: Electronic Research Resources, Sports Law Resources, North Carolina Legal Research, Open Access Resources, Research and Scholarship: A Faculty Guide	Database Troubleshooting Guides	Academic Success Resources, Center for Professional Development, Charlotte Law Library in a Nutshell, There's an App for That?

Charleston School of Law, Judge Sol Blatt Jr. Law Library	17	Legal Careers Bibliography, Bar Examination Review Materials	Administrative Law, Commercial Drafting, Education Law, Federal Legislation, Health Law & Bioethics, Law & Religion, The Law of Privacy, Military Law, National Security Law, Researching Public International Law, South Carolina Legal Research	Attorneyjobs.com Guide, Audio Case Files Guide, Using Turning Point, Using vLex Global	
Texas Wesleyan University School of Law, Dee J. Kelly Law Library	22	1L Survival Guide	Texas Forms and Formbooks, Election Law Resources, Finding Texas Administrative Law Materials, Locating U.S. Supreme Court Dockets, Orders, Oral Argument Transcripts, Opinions and Briefs, Public International Law, Public Patron's Guide to Alternative Dispute Resolution, Texas Guardianship	Finding and Using Secondary Sources, Basic Legal Citations, Finding Texas Case Law, How to Read a Library Catalog Book Record, How to Read a Library Catalog Periodical Record, Online Renewal of Library Materials, Ordering Review Copies of Law Books (For Faculty and Adjunct Professors), Prior Exam Archives, Searching the Library's Catalog – Advanced, Searching the Library's Catalog – Basic, Searching the Library's Catalog – Reserve Collection	Public Patron's Guide to Local Legal Aid Services
The University of Texas School of Law, Tarlton Law Library	53	Empirical Research, Law School Subject Study Guides, Legal History, Legal Treatises by Subject, Mexican Legal Research Guide, Oral Histories, Self-Help Materials, Texas Legal Research Web Resources	Arbitration, Archives, Bar Admissions Information and Materials, Center for Women in Law Resources, Choosing a Paper Topic, Credit Cards in Transition Research, Drafting of the U.S. Constitution and Bill of Rights, Employment Law Discrimination, English Law Research Guide, Environmental Law and Litigation, Family Law, Federal Tax Research Guide, Finding Texas Law in the Tarlton Law Library, Guide to Researching the CISG, Hopwood v. Texas, Human Rights Protection, Insurance Law, Immigration, Intellectual Property, International Labour Organization (ILO): Guide to Research, International Protection of Cultural Property and World Heritage, International Trade Law, Juries and the Law, Legal Research Process, Reproductive Rights, Researching East European Law in English,	All About RSS, Federal Legislative History Research, Finding a Case, Finding a Regulation, Finding a Statute, PDF Guide: Finding Materials in PDF, Treaty Research, Texas Legislative History Research	Resources for UT Law Students, 1L Orientation Guide, Technology Services for UT Law Students

(cont.) Tarlton Law Library			Restatements of the Law, Securities Law Research, Skinner v. Switzer, Sweatt v. Painter, Texas Death Penalty Law, U.S. Supreme Court		
University of California, Berkeley Law School, Law Library	46	California Practice Materials Overview, Employment Law Guide (U.S. Dept. of Labor), Sources for Law Reviews and Other Periodical Articles	A Guide for Accessing California Legislative Information on the Internet, American Indian Law: Boalt Research Guide, Basic Environmental Law Resources: Boalt Research Guide, Business Research: Boalt Research Guide, California Ballot Measures: Boalt Research Guide, California Legal Ethics: Boalt Research Guide, California Legislative History Information (L.A. County Law Library), California Regulations and Administrative Law (UC Hastings), Corporate Accountability: Boalt Research Guide, Docket Information and Court Filings, Empirical Research (Fordham), European Union Law: Boalt Research Guide, Federal Legislative History: Boalt Research Guide, Finding California Legislative History: Boalt Research Guide, First Year Study Aids: Boalt Research Guide, Foreign and Comparative Law: Boalt Research Guide, The GATT and the WTO: Boalt Research Guide, Global Migration: Boalt Research Guide, International Human Rights Law: Boalt Research Guide, International Humanitarian Law: Boalt Research Guide, International Trade Law: Boalt Research Guide, Intro to International & Foreign Legal Research: Boalt Research Guide, Introduction to Planning & Environmental Law & Land Use Controls, Local Government Legal Resources: Boalt Research Guide, National Standards for Legal Ethics: Boalt Research Guide, Refugee Law: Boalt Research Guide, Selected UN	International & Foreign Law Source Collecting: Boalt Research Guide, Journal Preemption, Locating International & Foreign Law Journal Articles: Boalt Research Guide, Sources for Law Reviews and Other Periodical Articles, Source Collection Triage Guide, Web Searching with Advanced Commands, Zotero and Refworks Guides	International Legal Research Tutorial (Duke), J.D. Writing Requirement

(cont.) University of California, Berkeley Law School, Law Library			Resources & Research Tools: Boalt Research Guide, State Legislative History Research Guides on the Web (Indiana University School of Law Library, Bloomington), Trade Law Guide (UCB only), Treaties and International Agreements: Boalt Research Guide, The United Nations: Boalt Research Guide, California Propositions (LibGuide), International Humanitarian Law (LibGuide), Refugee Law (LibGuide)		
Santa Clara University School of Law, Heafey Law Library	88	Guide to Bar Exam Resources, BNA Databases, California Family Law, Decision Making and Professional Judgment, Electronic Legal Research, Free Internet Resources, List of Subscribed Databases, Neuroscience and the Adolescent Brain, Treatises by subject	California Legislative Intent & Legislative History Sources, California Regulations Guide, Overview of Federal Legal Documents, European Union Research, U.S. Treaties and International Agreements, World Treaties, California Legal Research Guide, A Guide to ALR, International Research Guide, Canadian Legal Research, United Kingdom Legal Research, International Resources for Intellectual Property, Environmental Law, Legal Issues of Sexual Orientation, Legal Ethics and Professional Responsibility, Immigration Law, Finding Briefs and Records, Locating Federal Regulations, Guide to Federal Civil Procedure, Guide to Animal Law, Labor and Employment Law, Guide to Transnational Terrorism, Study Resources for 1Ls, Foreign and Comparative Law, Foreign and International Labor Law, United Nations Documents, Intellectual Property, Tax Research Guide, Art Law, Bioethics Legal Research, Capital Punishment, Chinese Legal Research, Church Property Law, Comparative Constitutional Law, Congressional Committee Reports, Corporate Transactions, Criminal Sentencing for	Federal Regulatory History, Federal Legislative Histories, How Do I?, How to Find Previous Law School Exams, How to Read a Legal Citation, Locating California Legislative Documents, Resources for Comment and Paper Topics, California Research Strategy Guide, Federal Legal Research Strategy, OSCAR brochure, Introduction to Basic Legal Citation	1L Orientation Guide, Finding the Status of a Bill, International Moot Court Competitions, Quick Reference Charts, Screencasts and Video Tutorials, Self-Guided Library Tour, Recommended Websites

(cont.) Heafey Law Library			Cocaine Possession and Distribution, Crowdfunding and Accredited Investors, Determining Curtilage of home, Employment Discrimination Under Title VII, European Union Law, Federal Courts and Jurisdiction, Federal Statutory Research, Gender and the Law, Historic Supreme Court Cases, Housing Law, International Commercial Arbitration, Introduction to legislative histories, Introduction to United States Law, Islamic Law, Korean Legal Research, LAW 204 – Legal Aspects of War, Law 438 – Comparative Law, LAW 520 - Mass Communication II: Telephone, Broadband Networks and Convergence, Medical Marijuana, Mental Illness and the Law, Non-Profit Organizations, Peremptory Juror Challenges and Jury Selection, Race and the Law, Restatements of the Law, SEC Disclosure Rules and Board Diversity, Securities Law, Student Journals and Law Reviews, Student Speech and the First Amendment, Uniform Law and Model Acts, Using the Witkin Treatises, Virtual Law, War Powers Resolution, Women in Iran, First-year Law Student Guide		
Marquette University Law School, Ray & Kay Eckstein Law Library	20	Canadian Law Research Guide, Court Rules, International Sports Law Resources, Model Jury Instructions, Study Guides - 1L Courses, Study Guides - 2/3L Courses, The Wisconsin Constitution: History and Revisions - A Selective Bibliography, U.S. Legal Research for International LL.M. Students, U.S. Immigration Law Research Guide	ADR, English Law Research Guide, Federal Income Tax Guide, Federal Legislative History, Native American Indian Law, Wisconsin Legislative History Research Guide	Research Guide for Cite Checkers, Finding Court Decisions Using Print Resources, Finding General Legal Explanations and Definitions, Legal Citation of Wisconsin Court Cases Guide, Topic Selection for Notes and Comments	

Washington University School of Law Library	38	How Do I...Find Federal Materials, How Do I...Find State Materials, Hornbooks and Nutshells, Missouri Practice Materials, Black Studies Resources, Women's Studies Resources	Legislative History: Online Research, Legislative History Research Guide, Advanced Corporate Law, Biomedical Research Law and Policy, Eminent Domain, Environmental and Land Use Litigation, Genetics Ethics Law & Policy, Human Trafficking and Labor Migration, Illinois Legislative History, Immigrants' Rights, Prisons and Prison Reform, Racial Profiling, Right of Publicity, Wetlands and Zoning Litigation, Social Responsibility and Corporate Behavior, International and Comparative Competition Law, International Legal Process: Crime of Terrorism Seminar, International Legal Process: War Crimes Tribunals, International Investment Law, Laws of the People's Republic of China, Researching International Legal Issues, Researching the Law of a Foreign Country, Treaties and International Agreements, Socialist Law in Transition, Comparative Constitutional Law - a Legal Research Guide for the Novice and Experienced Legal Researcher, Government Docs: U.S., Foreign & International, Searching and Citing Japanese Law	Updating Federal Regulations via GPOs Federal Digital System, Patent Law Research	Library of Congress Classification, Library of Congress Subject Guide, Superintendent of Documents Classification System, U.S. Supreme Court: A Guide to Locating Opinions, Orders and Information, Quick Guide to Cite Checking, Chinese, Japanese & Korean Law for Research & Cite Checking, Foreign Legal Research Survival Skills
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Key: White cells indicate the law library produces homegrown-only research guides.

Dark gray cells indicate the law library uses LibGuides.

Light gray cells indicate the law library uses both homegrown research guides and LibGuides.

Appendix C: Academic Law Libraries Using LibGuides

American University, Washington College of Law, Pence Law Library	Brigham Young University, J. Reuben Clark Law School, Howard W. Hunter Law Library
Boston University School of Law, Pappas Law Library	California Western School of Law Library
Brooklyn Law School, Law Library	Charleston School of Law, Judge Sol Blatt Jr. Law Library
Fordham University School of Law, Leo T. Kissam Memorial Library	Chicago-Kent College of Law, Illinois Institute of Technology, Law Library
Cleveland State University, Cleveland-Marshall College of Law Library	Northern Kentucky University, Salmon P. Chase College of Law, Chase Law Library
Drake University Law School, Law Library	Loyola University Chicago School of Law Library
Charlotte School of Law Library	Georgia State University College of Law Library
Golden Gate University School of Law Library	Gonzaga University School of Law, Chastek Law Library
Hamline University School of Law Library	Harvard Law School, Law Library
Hofstra University School of Law, Deane Law Library	Louisiana State University, Paul M. Hebert Law Center
Loyola Law School, Loyola Marymount University, Law Library	Florida Coastal School of Law, Library and Technology Center
Marquette University Law School, Ray & Kay Eckstein Law Library	The Thomas M. Cooley Law School, Thomas E. Brennan Law Library
New York University School of Law Library	North Carolina Central University School of Law Library
The University of Memphis, Cecil C. Humphreys School of Law Library	Nova Southeastern University, Shepard Broad Law Center, Law Library and Technology Center
Oklahoma City University School of Law Library	Pace University School of Law Library
Penn State University, The Dickinson School of Law, The H. Laddie Montague, Jr. Law Library	Texas Wesleyan University School of Law, Dee J. Kelly Law Library
Phoenix School of Law, Law Library	Quinnipiac University School of Law Library
Roger Williams University School of Law Library	Santa Clara University School of Law, Heafey Law Library
Seattle University School of Law Library	SMU Dedman School of Law Library
South Texas College of Law, Fred Parks Law Library	Pepperdine University School of Law, Harnish Law Library
The Florida State University College of Law, Legal Research Center	The George Washington University Law School, Jacob Burns Law Library
The John Marshall Law School, Law Library	New York Law School, The Mendik Library
The University of Akron School of Law Library	Thomas Jefferson School of Law Library
Creighton University School of Law, Klutznick Law Library	The University of Kansas School of Law, Wheat Law Library
The University of Iowa College of Law Library	The University of Michigan Law School, Law Library
Tulane University Law School, Law Library	The University of Texas School of Law, Tarlton Law Library
The University of Tulsa College of Law, Mabee Legal Information Center	The University of Chicago Law School, D'Angelo Law Library
Touro College, Jacob D. Fuchsberg Law Center, Gould Law Library	The University of Mississippi, Robert C. Khayat Law Center, Grisham Law Library
University at Buffalo Law School, The State University of New York (SUNY), Charles B. Sears Law Library	University of Arkansas at Little Rock, William H. Bowen School of Law, Law Library
University of Arkansas School of Law, Young Law Library	University of California, Irvine, School of Law Library
University of Tennessee College of Law, Katz Law Library	University of California, Berkeley, Berkeley Law Library
University of Connecticut School of Law Library	University of Detroit Mercy School of Law Library
University of Georgia Law School, Alexander Campbell King Law Library	University of Florida, Fredric G. Levin College of Law, Legal Information Center
University of Denver Sturm College of Law, Westminster Law Library	University of Hawai'i at Mānoa, William S. Richardson School of Law, Hamilton Law Library
University of Missouri School of Law Library	University of Minnesota Law Library
University of Kentucky College of Law, Alvin E. Evans Library	University of Montana School of Law, William J. Jameson Law Library
University of Nebraska College of Law Library	University of New Hampshire School of Law Library
University of Richmond School of Law Library	University of Pennsylvania Law School, Biddle Law Library
University of San Francisco School of Law, Dorraine Zief Law Library	University of San Diego, School of Law, Legal Research Center
University of Southern California, Gould School of Law, The Asa V. Call Law Library	University of South Carolina School of Law, Coleman Karesh Law Library

University of the Pacific, McGeorge School of Law Library	University of Wisconsin Law School, Law Library
University of California, Los Angeles, School of Law, Hugh & Hazel Darling Law Library	University of Virginia School of Law, Arthur J. Morris Law Library
Washington University School of Law Library	Widener University School of Law Library
Wake Forest University School of Law, Professional Center Library	Western New England College School of Law Library
Boston College Law Library	William Mitchell College of Law Library

Appendix D: University of Washington School of Law, Gallagher Law Library Online Research Guides¹¹⁹

Title	Last Updated Date
Acronyms & Abbreviations	November 20, 2006
Administrative Law Research--United States (federal)	February 29, 2012
Administrative Law Research--Washington State	September 2, 2010
Advanced Internet Research Featured Sites	January 31, 2003
Advanced Internet Research PowerPoint	September 9, 2003
Advanced LexisNexis	February 16, 2012
Alternative Dispute Resolution	September 18, 2009
Arbitration	September 16, 2009
Asylum Research	March 2, 2010
Australian Legal Research Sources	March 23, 2009
Beginning & End of Life Websites & Blogs	October 19, 2009
Beginning & End of Life: Selected Books	December 13, 2011
Biotechnology & Law	June 5, 2009
Blogs & RSS Feeds	February 9, 2011
Bluebook 101	May 13, 2011
Books for Nonlawyers in the Gallagher Law Library	March 14, 2011
Briefs & Oral Arguments	April 1, 2010
Brown v. Board of Education Websites	February 12, 2007
Call Numbers for Foreign Law	November 24, 2003
Call Numbers for State Law	August 6, 2003
Careers in International Law	May 15, 2008
Caselaw Research Checklist	October 25, 2007
Chinese Legal Research at the University of Washington	December 6, 2011
Cite-Checking & Library Research	February 14, 2007
Civil Procedure Research Resources	June 11, 2009
Collaboration, Wikis and Other Tools for	February 18, 2009
Congressional Research Service Reports	March 1, 2012
Consumer Protection Resources	April 24, 2008
Corporations & Business Organizations Legal Research Guide	April 26, 2011
Creative Research for Advocacy: Tips for Clinic Students & Others	February 5, 2009
Digests & Reporters	March 23, 2011
Drafting Contracts: Formbooks & Drafting Resources	September 29, 2011
Education Law Research Guide (PDF)	September 28, 2010
Election Law	September 14, 2011
Entrepreneurial Law Clinic: Resources & Guides	October 13, 2007
European Union Research	May 30, 2007
Expert Witnesses	May 13, 2008
Family Law Research & Practice Guide	May 6, 2009
Federal Bill-Tracking Guide	April 26, 2012

¹¹⁹ This list was compiled from review and analysis of the content found at the link titled “Research Guides” on the Marian Gould Gallagher Law Library home page and from searching for research guides via the library’s discovery platform.

Federal Government Resources on the Internet: An A to Z Sampler	March 1, 2012
Federal Immigration Law Resources	October 19, 2009
Federal Legislative History	February 28, 2011
Federal Rules of Evidence & Comparable State Evidence Rules	November 20, 2008
Fellowship Opportunities in Law	April 23, 2010
Finding Federal Government Publications on the Internet	February 15, 2012
Finding Government Documents Today	July 17, 2005
Finding Guide for Federal Tax Materials in the Gallagher Law Library	June 1, 2010
Fitzpatrick, Joan M.	May 7, 2004
Foreign & Comparative Law Research (PPT)	March 29, 2006
Foreign and International Law in the Gallagher Law Library (PPT)	September 16, 2010
Foreign Law Research	October 28, 2009
Foreign, Comparative & International Law Research: Selected Sources (PDF)	March 31, 2009
Foundations for Legal Study (PPT & PDF)	September 10, 2010
Genetics & the Law	October 3, 2011
Getting the Scoop on Jobs & Careers	December 29, 2008
Going Beyond Casebooks	September 28, 2011
Government Work	October 22, 2008
Grants & Foundations	June 1, 2010
Guide to Using the Gallagher Law Library for Members of the Public	July 2, 2009
Health & Human Rights: Indonesia	March 17, 2003
Health Law Research Tips	October 14, 2009
Human Rights Research	March 25, 2008
Index to UW Law School Indian Law Symposia & Conferences	December 2, 2010
Indian Law Research	March 20, 2012
Information on Obtaining Copyright Permissions	April 30, 2010
Intergovernmental Organizations (IGOs)	July 19, 2007
International Cases	December 18, 2007
International Commercial Arbitration	April 30, 2010
International Contracting (Word)	October 12, 2009
International Environmental Law Research Guide	December 18, 2007
International Law of the Sea Research	March 28, 2011
International Legal Research	September 24, 2003
International Research Ethics	March 30, 2011
Internet Legal Resources	January 9, 2012
Introduction to Computer-Assisted Legal Research	August 1, 2008
Introduction to Human Rights Legal Research (PDF)	May 25, 2010
Introduction to International and Foreign Legal Research (PPT)	April 21, 2010
Introduction to Legal Research & Government Policy Resources	November 10, 2003
Introduction to Online Resources & Tools (PDF)	October 13, 2010
IRS Regulations & Pronouncements (PPT)	November 19, 2001
Islamic Law Resources	February 27, 2012
Japanese Legal Research at the University of Washington	June 23, 2011
Johnson, Ralph	June 12, 2001

Judicial Branch Publications	February 10, 2012
Judicial Humor	April 13, 2011
Jury Verdicts, Settlements, Judgments & Liens	June 29, 2007
Kids & Guns	August 5, 2002
Korean Legal Research at the University of Washington	March 14, 2011
Law on TV, Video & Film	March 28, 2007
Law Review Articles on Terrorism	December 28, 2004
Law School Exams	November 29, 2011
Law-Related Blogs in Washington State	November 23, 2011
Legal & General Writing Resources	December 7, 2011
Legal & Judicial Systems in Countries Around the World	April 27, 2012
Legal and Law-Related Websites for Kids & Youth	March 28, 2009
Legal Career Tips	June 11, 2009
Legal Dictionaries	October 4, 2010
Legal Problems of Economic Development	October 11, 1999
Legal Research Sources for the Innocence Project Northwest Clinic	March 27, 2012
Legislative Advocacy Clinic (PPT)	October 20, 2011
Legislative Process, The	April 5, 2012
Library of Congress Call Numbers	July 30, 2003
Low-Cost Legal Research Services on the Web	December 28, 2011
Luvern, Victor Rieke, 1922-2003	September 16, 2003
Medical Malpractice Issues: Research Sources	April 13, 2007
Most Cited Law Books	January 14, 2005
National Security Law Resources (PDF)	January 6, 2011
Nuremberg Trials	February 7, 2009
Ocean & Coastal Law Research Guide	July 1, 2008
Online Citators	February 15, 2006
Online Legal Research for SMA 476	October 8, 2008
Oregon State Constitution	November 2, 2011
Patent Law Resources	June 24, 2008
People-Finding	March 21, 2011
Popular Names of US Constitutional Provisions	December 29, 2008
Presidential Documents	January 25, 2010
Public Health Law Resources	December 24, 2007
Race in the Criminal Justice System	May 2, 2012
Research and Writing Strategy for a Seminar Paper (PPT)	April 20, 2010
Research in Copyright Law	July 24, 2008
Research in Employment Law: Resources on the Internet	August 24, 2004
Research in Foreign & Comparative Law	November 16, 2006
Research in Health Law	March 1, 2005
Research in Labor & Employment Law	March 10, 2011
Research Sources for Juvenile Justice	April 11, 2011
Researching Health & Human Rights—Greater Horn of Africa	October 14, 2009
Researching Islamic Law Topics Using Secondary Sources (PDF)	April 5, 2011
Researching Judicial Clerkship Opportunities	May 22, 2012

Researching Washington Historical Laws	February 27, 2012
Resource Guide to the Gallagher Law Library's Washington State Legal History Collections	January 3, 2006
Resources for Keeping Up & Staying Current	December 3, 2009
Resources for Law Ph.D. Students	January 29, 2012
Sample Searches for Networking & Informational Interviews	October 20, 2009
School of Marine Affairs 476	October 5, 2011
Seattle Hosts the World Trade Organization: 1999	January 9, 2012
Secondary Sources	January 6, 2006
Secondary Sources for Pharmacy Law	October 1, 2009
Selected Sources for Environmental Law Research on the Internet	October 13, 1999
September 11 Tragedy: News & Information Sources [no longer updated]	December 7, 2004
Sites for High School Mock Trial Students	February 7, 2009
Sources of Free Legal Information on Washington State Law	December 29, 2011
Sports Law Research	July 7, 2008
SSRN (PPT) & SSRN Oct. 2011 (PPTX)	October 5, 2011
Starting Points for Foreign, Comparative & International Legal Research	March 31, 2011
Statutory Research Checklist	August 7, 2009
Suggested Reading List for Prospective & Current Law Students	May 8, 2012
Supreme Court Nominations	November 29, 2010
Surviving Summer Research Assignments	May 19, 2005
Taiwan Legal Research at the University of Washington	January 6, 1999
Tax Forms & Publications	March 11, 2009
The Hurricane	July 7, 2009
Themis, Goddess of Justice	February 28, 2012
Tort Law Research	October 7, 2009
Trademark Law Resources	September 4, 2009
Treaties & Other International Agreements	March 31, 2011
Trial Advocacy Resources	January 17, 2012
Tribal Court Decisions: Sources	September 30, 2010
U.S. Admiralty & Maritime Law	February 3, 2010
U.S. Judicial System: Selected Websites	February 5, 2009
Unemployment Law Research Guide	April 9, 2009
Uniform Commercial Code Research	April 8, 2011
United Nations Research	December 18, 2007
Useful Websites for Documents Librarians	April 24, 2012
Using the Labor Relations Reporter	January 7, 2004
UW Law Graduates on the Bench	May 22, 2012
Washington Legislative History	November 1, 2010
Washington Practice Materials	February 28, 2012
Washington State Constitution	October 19, 2009
Washington State Ethics Opinions	April 24, 2009
Washington State News Sources Online	April 25, 2012
What Else Can I Do for a Patron with a Legal Question?	January 14, 2009
What You Always Wanted to Know about Legal Research But Were Afraid to Ask	March 30, 2011
Wikis and Other Tools for Collaboration	February 18, 2009

Word Tips to Make Your Life Easier	April 28, 2009
Writing for & Publishing in Law Reviews	May 24, 2012